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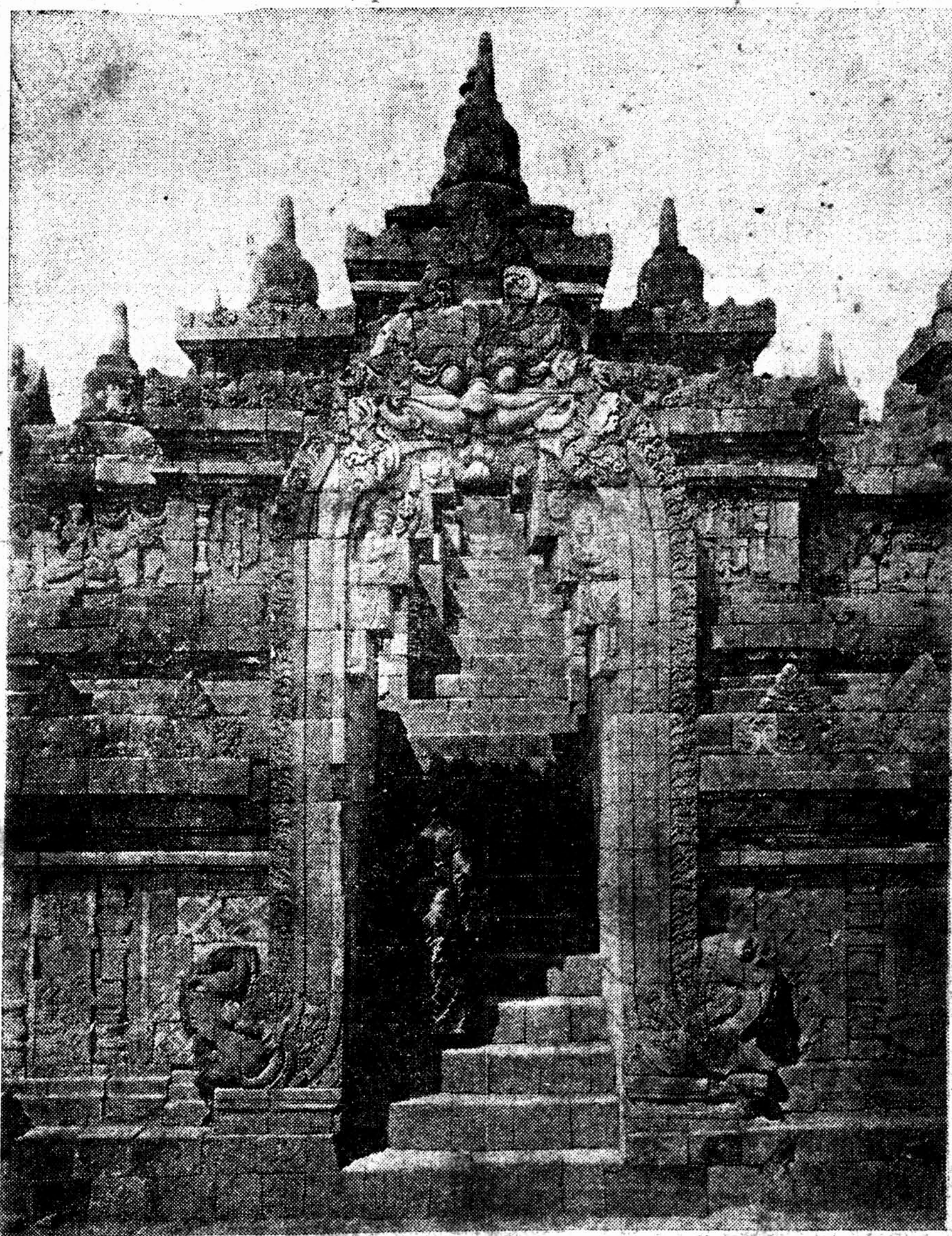
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THE GLORY THAT WAS INDONESIA



The most remarkable relic of the India's cultural conquest of Indonesia is the gigantic Buddhist stupa at Boro-budur in Java, built about the 8th or 9th Century A. D. The Stupa, which is 50 ft. high, is built up in seven terraces, in which there are as many as 432 niches in the cornices, each containing a Buddha. Photo shows one of the richly ornamented gateways of the Stupa.

MORE MOUTHS TO FEED AND LESS TO EAT

(See Page 6)

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

HOUNDS PASTURE

By Vincent Cornier.

CHAPTER I The Hound Howls.

The glow of the moon, new rising in the east, rounded the grotesque rocks on the moors' brow with amber aureoles of flame to make them awesome things. Then, sanning to fret the hoar frosted ling with lemon and amethyst light, it sent the shadows packing from Thoroldan Priory and etched that ancient dwelling place against the sand dunes and the evening sea. It was then that a hound howled, thinly.

The sound whimpered about the boulders of the hill where it sloped down to the stump of basalt on which the Priory was founded. It moaned across the marshes near the dunes and travelled along the sand flats which bound the squat cliff from the sighing late November sea. So, on a moor and marshlands, pasture, sand-waste, sea and shore, the sound sent down from the sea lying between the Priory and the dunes a prophecy long known to the Thorolds of Thoroldan in the Wapentak of Thewle. And wherever that cry was heard, after it roused a silence that was more awesome than the sound.

In that silence John Barnaby entered the wide, Tudor kitchen of the house. Old Ben Igod looked up at him in surprise.

"What's th' want, lad? Hast-a finished milkin' now?" Barnaby, tall, shaggy-headed and wise-eyed for all his twenty years, smiled, and answered in his slow way:

"I haven't been milking; you know that as well as I. What is it, Ben? Must ye have an excuse to say something—eh? You heard the Hound then?"

"Aa eard nowt—Aa eard nowt, y' flaysome muckment thou!" Igod snarled the words but his eyes betrayed that he lied. "Comin' t' t'house wi' y' boggart tales, Aas noan bahn t' listen t' em! Get thee lazy idle ways dahn the laithes, Aa tell tha, and gie a hand wi' t' milking!"

"I'm not giving a hand with any milking in this house again, Benjamin Igod!" Barnaby's eyes were mere slits and an inscrutable smile was on his lips. "For the matter o' that, I don't intend to do another scrap of work about t' Priory either. I'm finished, Igod, you understand—finished!"

Old Igod put down his beer, and the rarebit he had been eating, with a clatter. The rarebit fell and was scattered among cinders; the pewter pot cockled on a poker until the steel rolled away and unbalanced it, to send its contents pooling on the wide hearth. The older servant got out of his chair by the fireside and shakily walked across to a corner of the kitchen. Grappling among guns and whip-stocks he found what he sought; a thick ash plant. Barnaby watched his every movement with the same cool and inscrutable smile on his face that had animated it since his entrance.

Igod faced him at last with the ash plant firmly gripped in his quivering right hand. The fierce eyes of him glared from under shaggy and iron grey brows into the calmer eyes of the youngster. His jutting lower lip looked blue and made the aspect of his face a thing of evil.

"Happen thou'll tell t' Maister what y've just tellt me?" Igod hissed the words. "Y'll tell t' Thorold as 'ow y' bahn't t' daw no more work fer 'im—eh?" He raised the ash plant threateningly. "Thou'll mebbe tell t' Maister hah Aa claudt y' across t' ead wi' this as weel—eh? ... Like this, sitha—like this—"

Venomously the stick switched down, intended for young Barnaby's head. Then all was uproar in a moment. Barnaby caught the fall of the thing in his suddenly cupped hands as a cricketer does a ball. He swung it out of Igod's grasp and flung it at the fire where it scattered cinders far and wide and rattled against the fallen pewter mug. This done he grasped at Igod as though at a slipping sack and with his full strength hurled the old man across the kitchen after the stick.

"I've waited fifteen years for that," he thundered to the fallen tyrant. "Fifteen—long—years, Ben Igod—"

dosta hear?" He took a cheap cigarette from his pocket and calmly lit it. "And now y' see. I'm me own maister. ... I'm doing no more work in this house I've said and neither you nor any man breathing will alter that decision!"

"Your education, John Barnaby," came a steely voice from behind him, "has rid you of dialect, it seems, as effectively as it has of common sense! Since when have you decided, as you say, on all this? A very pretty play, I'm sure, but—er—not convincing! I think I'll still have the pleasure of seeing you cleaning out stables my ebullient John Barnaby—even milking the cows."

"Not between this and the time they clutter ye about with a shroud, Thorold!" The rebel did not so much as move his head as he spoke the words. He had guessed that the sound of the scuffle had brought Thorold from his study; an inevitable act on the part of a man vastly more tyrannical than Igod at his worst. "Y' see what's happened to Igod? D' ye want it t' you as well—eh?"

"Ye abandoned imp o' 'ell, y'!"

ment, then the colour ebbed and ebbed to leave his twitching cheeks looking like a waxen mask.

"A—a man shot a duck?" he mouthed. "Who—who told you to— to use those words—to me?"

"The man who shot it!"

"And—who is he?"

"I've no doubt but he'll be coming to tell you soon, Thorold," Barnaby grinned.

"What's tha' say—what's that y' tellin' Yon feller's comin' 'ere to t' Priory?"

"Keep quiet, Igod!" That was Thorold. "I think I'm quite capable of asking my own questions, thank you! You tell me, Barnaby, that—that a man—"

"Aw—don't waste your breath," was Barnaby's insolent rejoinder, "I'll tell you all you want to know, in your study—not in the kitchen."

"You—your impertinent dog—"

"Keep your insults to yourself, Thorold. ... We'll go to the study now."

And Thorold did as he was bade! Together master and rebellious servant left the kitchen for that room.

A girl rose from the depths of a saddle bag chair as they entered



(Left) Hideki Tojo, former Premier and was Minister of Japan, who has been sentenced by the International Military Tribunal to death by hanging for war crimes. (Right) Buddhist Archbishop Nichigen Otsuka prays for the souls of Tojo and 24 other Japanese war leaders sentenced by the Tribunal.

Igod almost screamed the words as he got up from the hearthside. "Dost-a know t' wheer y' setting up y' lip—ye—ye spawn o' Beelzebub, ye! Thou's a-talking t' t' Thorold, thou muckment! Whatever y' does t' me—tha' mun remember y' obedience t' pastors and masters and all set t' authority ower ye."

It was so strange, that almost pitiful adherence to a creed of service uttered by the vanquished Igod, that something very akin to contrition softened John Barnaby's hard eyes. He looked now on Igod as on a strange new animal, and puckered his brows. Then he smiled and turned on Thorold, of Thoroldan Priory.

"A man shot a wild duck in Hound's Pasture, sir," he said, "not more than an hour ago. ... that's why I'm telling you that in future I live here—not in the kitchens either—and do not intend to work for you as a servant any more!"

He could not have caused more consternation in that house had he loosed off a pistol in the faces of the men who heard him. Those peculiar words and the mysterious message they conveyed to Thorold and Igod were quite as devastating in their effect.

CHAPTER II

Barnaby's Strange Story.

Igod fell back among the cinders and remained there pale and dumb. Thorold went blue for a mo-

Tall, fair-haired and lithe, as befitted a woman of that old Saxon breed of the lands about the sea at Thewle, she looked wide-eyed at her grandfather's sullen face and John Barnaby's mocking eyes.

"Tell me," she began, "whatever has gone wrong, granddad? Has Igod—"

"I—I'll tell you all about this distressing affair, later Dorothy," Thorold answered. "For the time being, please leave Barnaby and me here alone."

Dorothy Thorold, still wonder-struck, was about to obey when:

"I think not," snapped John Barnaby. "You—you'll stay here Miss Dorothy—if you please! What I have to say may interest you, as well."

"Barnaby, how—how dare you—?"

That was Miss Thorold; old Thorold seemed to shrink within himself and to lose all power of utterance. ... The girl haughtily lifted her head and made to pass John Barnaby without another glance. Her face, flushed, looked more beautiful in that moment than ever Barnaby had known it.

"You'll tell her she must stay—Thorold," said he.

And, for the second time on that November night, the master of Thoroldan—obeyed his servant. So great was the wonder of it all that Dorothy Thorold made no further effort to resist. Very quietly she regained her

seat; the old man and the young man stood.

"I was going across Hound's pasture about an hour ago," Barnaby began his story, measuredly. "When I met a stranger carrying a gun. He'd evidently been down on t' shore wild-fowling—no harm in that, o' course. He had a matter of half a dozen birds in his bag and was busy at the moment rubbing his fingers about t' crop of a duck he seemed rarely interested in."

"So interested he was," Barnaby smiled, "that he didn't here me closing up to him. I meant to ask him on whose land he thought he was trespassing—and if he'd shot that bird in the Priory limits."

"Well, to cut a long story short, I never had time t' get more'n a word or so out of my mouth! He whipped round on me when I started to speak and, who in the name of the Lord are you, lad?" he asked. ... those were his very words, sir, and Miss Dorothy."

There was a silence for a few moments, then:

"Now t' funny thing about t' whole job is this—when that man spoke to me I thought, mad-like, as though it was myself that was talking! ... His voice and my voice are no more different than two peas i' a pod be different."

"However, we had a bit crack—"

"What about Barnaby—what about?" Thorold was trembling now. He reached for his stick and plumped heavily into his chair beside the table. His eyes were wild.

"Never you mind, what about, master!" Barnaby was slyly smiling. "Maybe y'e'll learn that all in good time ... but while he and I were talking ... the Hound howled!"

Thorold closed his eyes and bit at his lower lip; he looked like death. His grand-daughter gripped hard on the arms of the chair.

"This stranger didn't seem in any way upset by the howl," Barnaby smilingly went on. "In fact he just laughed, I suppose. I've heard the ghost hound of the Thorold family, ni' boy, was what he asked me. I told him yes. And he laughed again and sent me down t' house with a message for you—you've heard it once, but I'll give ye it again. ... 'tell your master,' he said, 'that a man shot a duck in Hound's Pasture; he'll understand. ... you might also tell him that the same gentleman thinks he might as well shift his quarters from Thewle Inn to Thoroldan Priory. He'd be very pleased to have rooms made ready for him to-night, and his luggage transferred from the Inn to the Priory.' And," Barnaby smiled again, "I've got the job of looking after him. It'll be quite a change for me after the way that you and that damned beast Igod ha' handled me, y' know! ... Oh, by the way, this stranger told me to thank you for all the trouble he's putting you to—in anticipation!"

CHAPTER III

"Your Future Husband?"

There was a sound of Igod's protesting voice and two men's footsteps outside. Barnaby, still smiling, walked over to the door of the study and opened it wide.

"Come in, Mr. Magerison," he said. "Mr. Thorold would like to see that duck you showed me!"

The stranger announced as Magerison walked straight into the study without removing his hat. His gun was still under his arm and his pipe gripped, aggressively between his teeth. He smiled as old Benjamin Igod stiffly arranged himself behind his master's chair and glowered.

Magerison flung a duck newly killed on the study table.

"Good evening, Mr. Thorold," he murmured, "John Barnaby evidently has informed you that I intend to stay with you awhile in this—ah—dear old place—"

"You—you scoundrel! Who are you—what do you want? How dare you come into my house and act in this way?" Thorold was livid with rage and he shook in his chair. Dorothy, his granddaughter, cowered back in hers. ... Her face was like chalk and she stared at Magerison, fascinated; as yet he had not seen her. "Igod"—Thorold addressed the old man venomously—"get on the phone and ring up the Thewle police office! I'll put an end to this!"

"Igod will not be such a fool," said the smiling stranger. "In fact, Igod would not dare to be such a fool."

"I've paid my footing; the Thorolds will now take in their first paying guest—you understand?"

"Paid your footing—you—you rogue! What d' you mean?"

Magerison pointed to the wild duck. "Just what I say," he answered—then caught sight of Miss Thorold.

For one baffling moment he looked wild-eyed with sudden pleasure and moved a step or so towards her. Then as she drew herself up proudly and regarded him as she might have done a deadly and loathsome reptile, his face masked down from pleasure and recognition to portray humiliation and anger.

He clawed the wild fowl from the table.

"I—I'll not trouble to change my quarters after all," he muttered. "I didn't know—"

Dorothy Thorold spoke then:

(Continued On Page 4)

MUST WE BE ATOM WAR PAWNS?

By Prof J. B. S. Haldane

PROFESSOR P. M. S. BLACKETT, ONE OF THE LEADING PHYSICISTS AND FORMER MEMBER OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, HAS WRITTEN A BOOK ENTITLED, "MILITARY AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF ATOMIC ENERGY" PUBLISHED THIS YEAR. PROFESSOR J. B. S. HALDANE WHO DESCRIBES THIS BOOK AS THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE YEAR GIVES THE SALIENT FEATURES OF THE BOOK IN THE FOLLOWING REVIEW.

I can best begin a review of Professor P.M.S. Blackett's book, "Military and Political Consequences of Atomic Energy," by stating that I regard it as the most important book on any subject which has been published this year. Professor Blackett is uniquely qualified to write such a book for the following reasons. He is not only one of our leading physicists: from 1945 till its abolition in 1948 he was a member of the British Government's Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy, but in disagreement with the opinions of most of its members.

He has the additional advantage that he started life as a professional naval officer, and left the navy in 1919 to study physics under Rutherford. He was also, of course, on war work from 1939 to 1945. Finally, he was one of the few British scientists who figured in Hitler's list for immediate arrest had the Nazi invasion in 1940 succeeded.

STRATEGIC BOMBING

The first chapters of the book deal with "Strategic Bombing" in the recent war, and the effects of atom bombs. The British and American Air Forces dropped 1,350,000 tons of bombs on Germany. They killed 300,000 to 500,000 people. But they did not stop German industry. For example, the Germans made 12,100 tanks in 1943 and 19,000 in 1944. Even in the last three months of the war German industry, though declining, was producing armaments at a greater rate than in 1942.

Now a Plutonium Bomb releases as much energy as would a single lump of 20,000 tons of T.N.T. But this would be a very inefficient

way of using T.N.T., as it would do far more destruction than is needed at the centre of the area destroyed. Two thousand tons of ordinary bomb will destroy as many lives and buildings as were destroyed by one Atomic Bomb. That means that 670 Atom bombs on Germany would not have won the war. Allowing for certain "improvements", Blackett puts the equivalent figure at 400. Of course, a much smaller number would have done so had they all been dropped in the right places. But this cannot be done in the face of opposition.

SOVIET & U.S. LESS VULNERABLE

The Soviet Union and the U.S. are both vastly less vulnerable than Germany because their industry is more scattered and it is much more practicable to evacuate their cities; aeroplanes seeking to bomb Moscow or Chicago, Kuznetzk or St. Louis, would have to cross hundreds of miles of territory from which fighters could rise to attack them and, above all, radar could detect them. For this reason the Atom Bomb could not be a decisive weapon against either of these

great powers. Unfortunately, it could be against Britain, where the population is much denser and the opportunities for interception much less.

Now the Soviet Government has never carried out mass destruction of enemy civilians. For example, in the first Finnish war, the Fins say that they lost 646 civilians from air bombing. One reason is, of course, that the Soviet Government does not want to make the masses of enemy countries hate it. Further, a surprise attack on America with Atom Bombs could only win a war were it followed up by an invasion across an ocean, for which the means are not available. If not so followed up it would unite America against the Soviets as nothing else could. The placing of bombs by agents (and seeing that they appear to weigh over four tons they cannot be carried in one's pocket) would have the same effect. Blackett therefore regards such an attack as extremely unlikely.

BRITAIN TO BE A PAWN?

Plenty of American writers have talked about wiping out the U.S.S.R. in a week. Their experts know better. That is why

they are trying to organise the unfortunate nations of western Europe as their allies. The fate of these allies is vividly depicted in the American Navy Department's memorandum on basis for launching rockets. "These bases may themselves be vulnerable to Atom Bomb attack, but so long as they are there, they are not likely to be by-passed. In this respect the advanced base may be likened to the pawns in front of the King on a chess board; meagre though their power may be individually, so long as they exist and the King stays severely behind them he is safe." Whoever wins a game of chess, there are seldom many pawns at the end. Do you want Britain to be a pawn, Mr. Attlee?

Blackett's solution is as follows. "If Great Britain adopted a policy of armed neutrality and was prepared to oppose by force the attempts of either major contestant to occupy the country and use it as a base against the other, it is very probable that she would be successful". Unfortunately there is already an American base in England.

Much of the book is concerned with the Baruch plan and other efforts for "international" control of atomic energy. The author holds that the Soviets need atomic energy for their industrial development, though curiously enough the nation which in the long run has most to gain from Atomic energy is India. Professor Kapitza stated that "the centre of gravity of the problem is not the military aspects of the new discovery, but the unprece-

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ROLE OF RUBBER IN HUMAN ECONOMY

Ten to one you would retort with a firm "No!" if you were asked whether biscuits had something to do with rubber. In this modern age when you walk on rubber, travel on rubber, relax on rubber, play games with rubber, write with rubber (your vulcanite fountain pen), you would, quite naturally, wish to draw the line at eating rubber! "Not my biscuit", you will cry, lowering it from your mouth and looking at it in dismay! But rubber serves you even through this tasty item of your tea table.

Look at your biscuit again; it has a name stamped on it. How was that done? Unbaked biscuits are soft shapes of dough and would stick to the stamping die. If you tried to stamp the name after baking, you would only succeed in breaking the biscuit. But put a thin sheet of slightly stretched rubber between the doughy shape and the metal stamp so that the latter marks the dough through the rubber, rather like making a carbon copy on a typewriter, and the difficulty is at once overcome. Upon relaxing, the stretched rubber film quivers, gently throwing the stamped piece of dough intact on to a belt moving continuously towards the baking oven... Your biscuit is safe after all—you haven't really been eating rubber. But perhaps this will give you an idea of the amazing variety of jobs that rubber is called upon to do.

SECRET OF BEAUTIFUL PRINTING

Next time you glance through a finely produced pictorial magazine, think of rubber and you will find the secret of its clear, beautiful printing. For quality print-

Potentials Of "Foam Latex": Latest Contribution

ing, a rubber sheet, known as a "printer's blanket" is used. Gently pressed on to an inked block or type, it transfers the design or letters to its own surface and by a similar process impresses it on the paper. 'Blanket' and paper meet with the very lightest touch giving the transferred ink pattern a definition and richness of tone previously unattainable.

As research goes on, rubber seems to become endowed with even more remarkable qualities. An example is the self-sealing fuel tank covering, developed by Dunlop and used extensively during World War II. In the first World War, three-quarters of all aeroplane losses were due to fuel tanks being punctured by bullets

and shell fragments. The new rubber covering seals itself immediately after penetration, thus preventing loss of fuel and reducing the fire hazard to a minimum. It is as though rubber were a living organism, healing its own wounds!

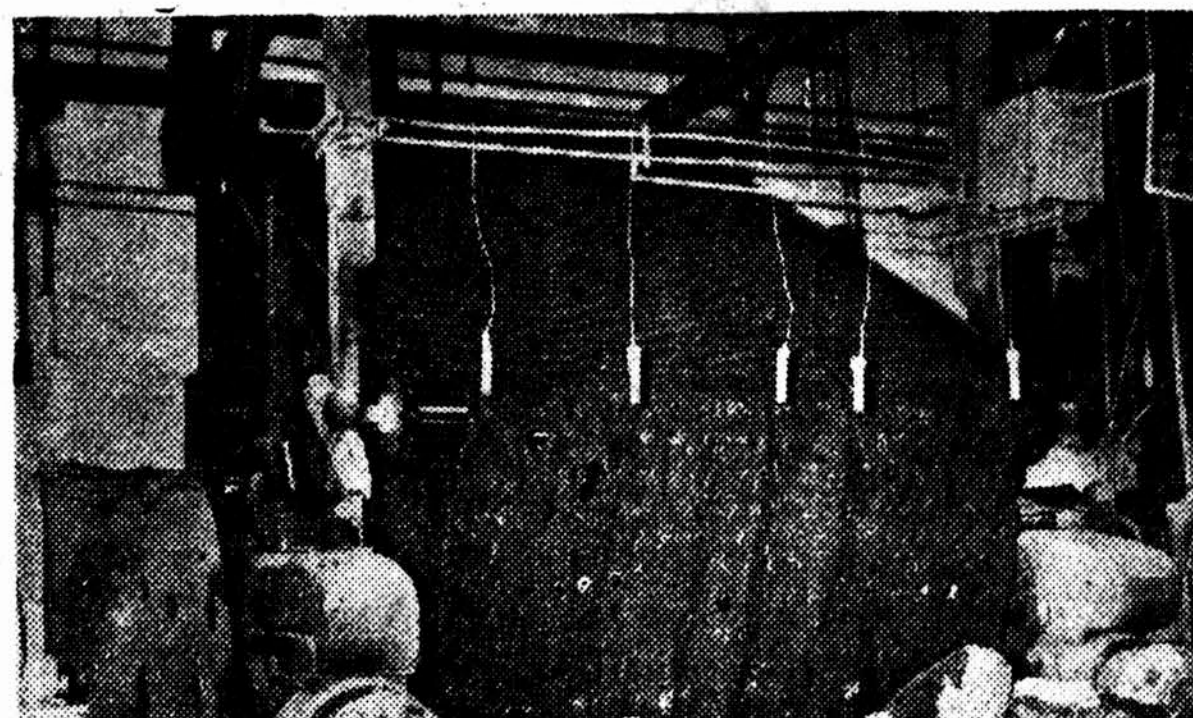
COLUMBUS' DISCOVERY

These and other achievements were accomplished only in the last 60 odd years though rubber had been known to the Western world for over 450 years. It was Columbus who discovered the substance during his second voyage to the Americas, the original home of rubber, where he found the people of Haiti playing games with rubber balls.

Up to the early 19th century



J. B. Dunlop, whose invention of the Pneumatic tyre laid the foundation of the world-wide tyre industry of today; he is the venerable bearded figure seen with a modern bicycle in the photograph above.



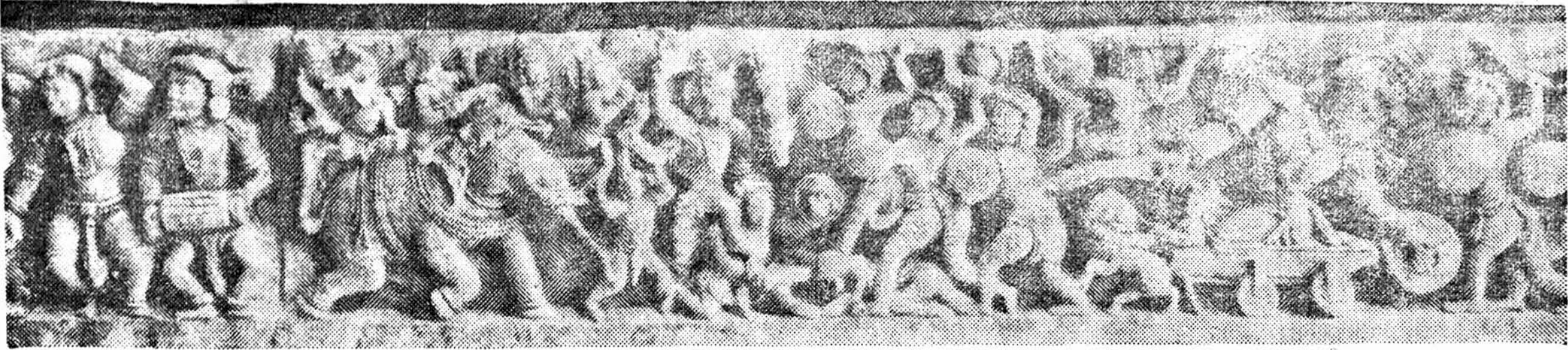
The first step in the manufacture of any description of tyre is mastication, the process which works lumps of raw rubber into even pliable sheets. Photograph above shows a masticating machine at work in India's largest tyre factory at Sahaganj, near Calcutta, which Dunlop established in 1936.

rubber did little more than erase pencil marks. Companies which ventured to make rubber shoes, etc., went bankrupt through indemnifying consumers for unsatisfactory goods. Altogether, rubber seems to have been an unprofitable business proposition. Who would have dared to predict then that rubber, aided by science, would with an empire of 50,000 uses in only a few decades?

Before lavish sums could be spent on scientific research, without which rubber would not be the versatile material it is today, the rubber industry had to stand on its own feet, developing sufficient resources of its own to make sustained and costly research possible.

Though important discoveries

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A Frieze from Hoysalesvara Temple at Halebid in Mysore State

HINDU TEMPLE AND ITS STATUARY

THE Hindu Temple is the total form of Indian Art. Architecture, sculpture and painting, all the visual arts are coalesced in it and sculpture is leading component. The temples built throughout India, during about half a millennium, from the eighth century, are the perfection of traditions of preceding ages.

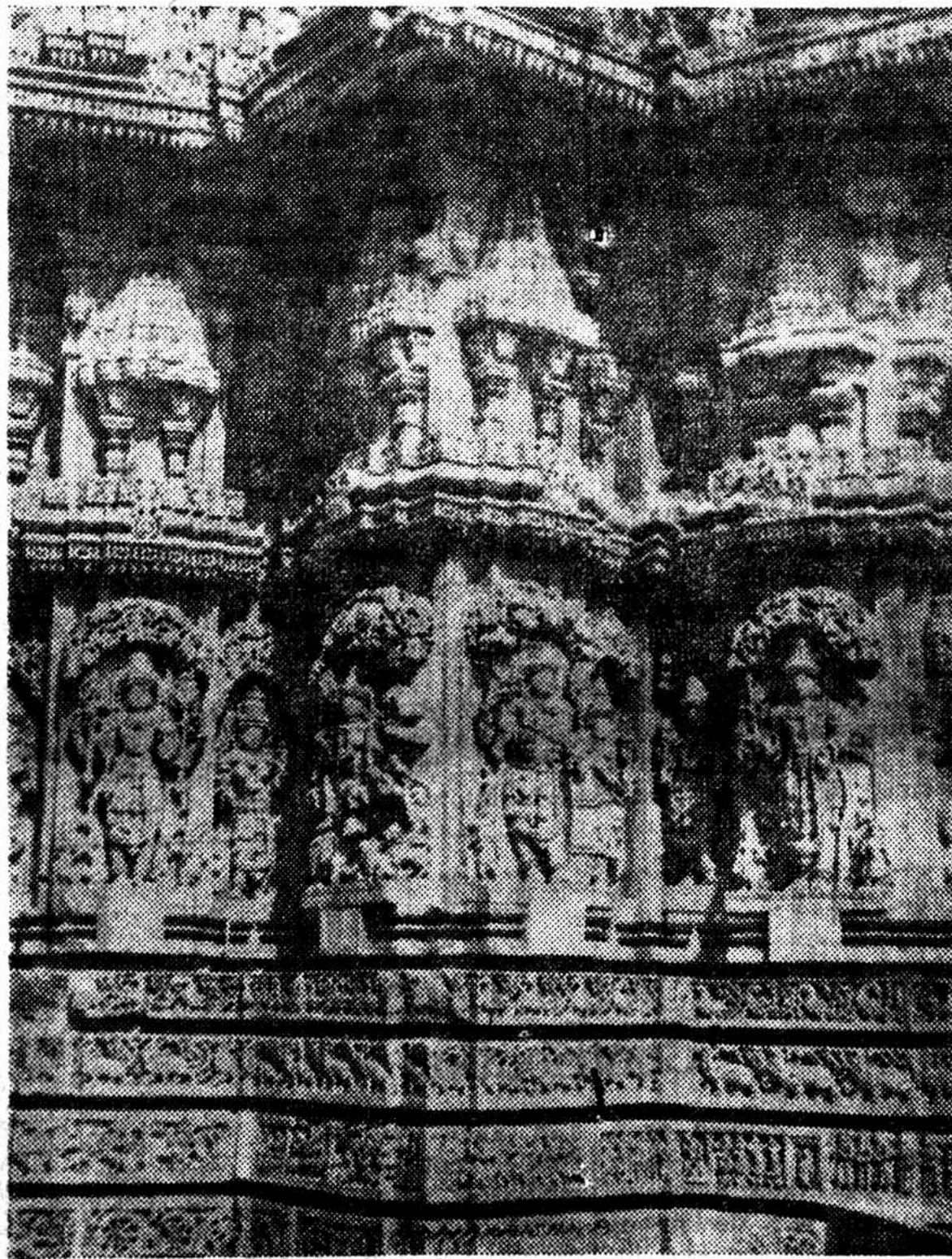
The Hindu Temple is a symbolic monument. The coherence of its form shows a comprehensive idea. The Hindu Temple is built in the likeness of the Universe; it is the shape and house of God. In it is the centre of the world, the pivot of Existence, within a dark cavity, the womb, the Holy of Holies. From there it is planned. The fretted outline of its base and walls as much as its tapering superstructure are connected, the one with the other while both refer to the centre, the former being the shape of its expansion and the latter the shape by which the monument is gathered up in one point, as cosmic mountain. It clothes the Axis of the world which extends from the base to the finish and, with its golden point, transcends the bulk of the structure.

Main Divinities

Around the vertical axis are ordered in the four directions of space, the walls. Their thickness guarantees the stability of the superstructure and symbolizes the establishment of lasting world order. But for the small, dark chamber within they are one solid mass. They rise straight and plain from a square plain within whereas outside they project with many buttresses, in graded planes; the central offsets face the cardinal points these buttresses are the broadest and furthestmost. Their wall surfaces are an integument of carvings; the largest and most important images are enshrined in niches, on the central buttress of each wall. They represent the main divinities of the temple, closely associated with, or part-aspects of the Presence in the dark Holy of Holies and which has its image or symbol therein. They are connected axially from the cardinal points with the centre where they appear to have been sent forth, together with the walls and exposed to the gaze of the devotees who circumambulate the temple. All the lesser images too occupy coordinated positions, they may be as many as there are facets of the piers forming the walls. Each has its meaning beauty as part of the whole, forming an illuminated page, as it were, in the book of revelation of which the temple is a monumental equivalent, set up in space.

The shape of this epiphany made by art is that of the vision of things unseen, yet known and bodied forth from immediate realization sustained by tradition. India not only thinks in images but shapes them. Her art is congenitally symbolic. Other temples too, in Egypt and Babylon, the Byzantine churches and Gothic Cathedrals are the house and body of God

BELOW IS A SUMMARY SCRIPT OF A LECTURE ON "HINDU TEMPLE AND ITS MAGNIFICENT STATUARY" DELIVERED BY DR. STELLA KRAMRISCH, PROFESSOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT HISTORY AND CULTURE, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, IN NEW DELHI, ON NOVEMBER 17 UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART.



Temple Architecture of Somnathpur

(Photo by N. Ramakrishna)

and serve as middle terms between the Universe, the macrocosmos & man the microcosmos. In the civilization outside India this meaning and origin of the sacred structures is alive in the consciousness of the clergy who writes about them; it is not always primarily given shape by their architects and is present more frequently by association, and in the statuary than that it is intrinsically the total form of the building.

The Hindu Temple is and means

what it looks. It is an instrument to the devotee, of realisation mainly by sight (darshan). In its completely evolved shape it is unlike any building which serves as a habitat of man although its several parts are akin to it. This replacement and proportion have a logic that serves an altogether different purpose. Visible to all, and from afar, is the superstructure of the temple. It is neither a tower nor is it a roof and its effect is external only. Its inside cannot be seen. A

flat ceiling closes the small, dark sarbhagriha, the Holy of Holies, that lies below it. Outside, the superstructure carries manifold slopes which are like stories, or windows while others may be miniature replicas of itself, all at their allotted place, in rhythmical succession and continuity with the buttresses of the walls and their themes.

Instrument Of Realisation

The meaning beauty of all these is not taken at a glance. It demands all the attention and active participation of the devotee as much while he approaches as when he circumambulates the temple. By the rites of approach and circumambulation he enacts and establishes within his own person its rhythms and proportions and becomes one with its disposition. He recognises at the same time and identifies the meaning of the images and the destiny of his life. Far from being a spectator he sees with the eye of knowledge and his whole person participates in what he sees. Whatever the plan of the temple it is the devotee who by circumambulating it establishes its perimeter of effectiveness. Through the thick walls of the monument the Presence within its dark chamber communicates to him its radiating energy, made concrete (murti) in the images on the outer face of the walls by the impact of their offsets.

Forestalled Effect

Not only the major images of the Gods are the exponents of the Temple divinity's presence. Every carving in the shape of man or animal, every scroll and configuration have their function in the total effect while each incorporates in its form a particular significance. Celestial damasels, rampant leogryphs, the mask called Kirtimukha, the Face of Glory; vases of plenty; curved window frames allowing the Light of Temple to illumine the pilgrim, all these form unending patterns. This simultaneous effect is an orchestration of the one abiding theme for which each temple is built and culminates in the pinnacle of its superstructure. This effect is forestalled, in the larger temples, by the pillared halls in front; they precede the sanctuary, prepare and enhance its impressiveness.

Serving essentially one tradition, each province contributed its own type of temple, first tentative in its configuration then assured and classical of its kind, arid or overwrought at the end. Ethnical heritage compelled the selection and local practices compacted the structural and sculptural elements in definite channels; the main schools of temple building are those of North and South India while their styles commingled in the Deccan. Prehistoric types and elemental concepts continued in many disguises. Contacts with traditions brought to India in renewed nomadic infiltrations left the marks of history on the perennial meaning and changing styles of the temple.

Hounds Pasture

"O please, Mr. Magerison, don't mind my humble presence in the Priory! Don't let me influence your—blackmailing plans one way or another. . . . You said you would stay with us—stay, if my grandfather permits!" And she smiled.

Thorold looked from his granddaughter to Magerison; from Magerison to Barnaby; from Barnaby to the wild duck on the table.

"I—I shall be very—pleased, Mr. Magerison, to—to have you, for a while as—my guest," he mumbled at last.

"Malster—malster, sewer—If y'r noan goin' t' let a black 'earted trashment like you into t' Priory alongside—"

"Remember your place, Igod! You heard what I said," Thorold looked like a man who had taken poison. "See to Mr. Magerison's baggage being removed from the Inn to his—his room."

Dorothy Thorold looked about her blankly, lost for a moment in the

bewildering march of the strange events. Then she recovered her poise and added mockery to the sting of Magerison's welcome to the ancient place of her family:

"I'm sure, Mr. Magerison," she smiled "you'll be very comfortable here—I suppose I must say that, in approved style, to you as our paying guest."

Magerison looked very steadily into her blazing and mocking eyes. He bowed.

"I gave you the chance of ridding your house of my—my evil presence," he quietly returned, "but your pride took the wrong path four you Miss Thorold. Really, all things considered, you acted just too quickly, don't you think?" She did not deign to answer but her colour went again. "As it is, I'm afraid you'll have to put up with me—and my man, Barnaby, for some considerable time."

"Really?" Dorothy Thorold was mistress of herself once more still mock-

ing. "So you've already decided on the length of your stay? 'Some considerable time' is intriguing but rather vague, don't you think?" Smiling she challenged him for the last time. "Tell me, to be precise, just how long is this 'considerable time' to be, Mr. Magerison?"

Magerison carefully stuffed his pipe with tobacco and did not attempt to answer. Glancing, sidelong, at Thorold's face, smiling a little at its profound expression, he conjured with the waiting silence as though to torment the old man and his granddaughter the more.

"We're waiting for an answer, sir," at length Thorold of Thoroldan Priory snapped. "The question was plain enough."

"And so is my answer. 'A considerable time' was rather vague, as you said, Miss Thorold. To be quite definite, I'm staying here just as long as you please."

"As I please—and what have I to

(Continued From Page 2)

do with the length of your stay?" "Oh, quite a lot!" Magerison smiled. "You see, I intend to remain here just so long as my wife permits."

"Your wife permits?" Dorothy Thorold started and coloured. "I—I did not know you were married—you never told me that when—"

"Do—do you two know one another?" Old Thorold quivered in his chair and attempted to rise. Then sank back confounded by the look in his granddaughter's eyes. He was suddenly very silent.

Magerison ignored him utterly. "I never said I was married," he told the girl.

"But—but—" "I said just so long as my wife permits," he smoothly returned. "Allow me then to introduce myself in a new character,"—he bowed—"your future husband, Miss Thorold!"

John Barnaby laughed.

(To be continued.)



THEY WANT YOUR MONEY



THE confidence tricksters are about the cleverest and most ingenious of all types of criminals. They have a deep understanding of the failings of human nature and use it to rob men one would never imagine could fall for their tricks.

They rely for their success on two things—the desire to make money quickly and the innate streak of dishonesty which even the most honest people seem to have.

It is impossible to outline all the tricks they use. There are thousands of them. But they all have one thing in common. They offer the victim a chance of making money quickly or of getting something for nothing.

That is why if a complete stranger suggests some scheme that is going to produce a lot of money in a very short time you can be certain that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he is a crook. After all, if he knows how to make money quickly he is going to make it himself, not to share it with you. If YOU know some method of getting money quickly, you are not going to look around for an utter stranger to give half of it to.

The tricks are varied to suit the temperament and the monetary standing of the "mug". Some schemes involve only a few pounds. Others may cost their victims £30,000 or £40,000. One trick even involved the colossal sum of £250,000.

Dropping The Ring

One of the commonest tricks is that known as "dropping the ring". There are dozens of variations of this trick but they all work somewhat as follows.

Two "con-men" watch the passing crowds until they pick out a man who, from his clothes and general appearance, seems to be the type of person who carries a fair amount of ready money on him.

Trickster No. 1 starts walking along the street about ten paces ahead of the victim. Trickster No. 2 walks just behind the victim.

Suddenly, No. 1 drops what appears to be an extremely valuable diamond ring. Naturally the victim stoops to pick it up. But just before he does so, No. 2 darts forward and scoops it up. In the excitement, No. 1 vanishes into the crowd.

Now Comes The Swindle.

The second trickster apologises to the victim for having snatched the ring away from him and suggests that, since they both saw it at the same time, they should share it.

If the victim is inclined to be dishonest, he is only too willing to agree.

The trickster explains that he knows something about jewellery and states that the ring is obviously worth between £500 and £600. However he is just on the point of leaving town. He cannot wait over until the ring is disposed of. In the circumstances, he is willing to sell his share for £50 or £60.

If the victim agrees, that is the end of it. He hands over his money only to find out later that the ring is worth only a few shillings.

The Wallet Trick

If the "mug" is honest and refuses to have anything to do with such a transaction, the swindler tackles him from another angle. There is bound to be a large reward for the ring, at least ten per cent, or say, £100. So he is prepared to take £30 and let the victim have the rest of the re-



PICKING OUT A VICTIM

THE CON-MEN AND THE MUGS

By Louis C. S. Mansfield

Louis C. S. Mansfield, world-famous scientific criminologist and author of the standard textbook "Forgery and Detection" tells in this article of the wiles of confidence men.

ward money

On occasion, he will reduce his price to £20, £10 or even 5 pounds, according to what he estimates the victim can pay. Even if he accepted £1 he would still be making a large profit. The rings only cost him a few shillings and he has a pocketful.

When a wallet is used instead of a ring the trick is called "Dropping the Leather." The victim finds it crammed with British, American and French currency notes worth as much as £4,000 or £5,000. In the circumstances, he does not hesitate to rush off to his bank to draw out the £400 or £500 which the trickster demands as his share.

Sometimes the victim finds in the wallet the name and address of the man who is supposed to have lost it. He and trickster No. 2 hurry to the address to return it. They are profusely thanked by No. 1 who explains that he has just inherited £500,000 under his uncle's will. However, one of the terms of the will is that he must find an honest man who will undertake to distribute £100,000 in cash to the poor.

The victim is obviously an honest man and, therefore, the trickster pro-

make enquiries to find out whether he is the sort of person who will be attracted by some scheme which offers him a chance of easy money.

One of the swindlers makes his acquaintance, spends a lot of time in his company, and entertains him lavishly to build up confidence.

When the time is ripe, he and his confederates carry out their swindle, trick the victim into handing over his money and then disappear quickly.

Sometimes, they make use of a faked card game. While the victim and Trickster No. 1 are going for a walk in the park, one day, they encounter another man who, obviously, is not very intelligent. This man insists on their playing cards with him. After the first few hands it becomes quite apparent that he has no idea of how to play cards and quickly loses all the money he is carrying.

£40,000 At One Coup

However, he reveals that he is a very rich man and that he is determined to win back his losses. So he is going to the bank to draw out £2,000 or £4,000 so that he can gamble with them for high stakes.

As soon as he has gone, Trickster No. 1 proposes that they should work together to get the other man's mo-



PROOF OF HONESTY

nestly before handing over such a tribute.

"Proof Of Honesty"

The victim is flattered and excited. It is not every day that some one gives him £100,000 to distribute as he thinks fit.

However, the trickster thinks he should have one further proof of honesty before handing over such a huge amount of ready money. He proposes that he should give the victim a wallet containing £10,000 to keep for 24 hours. At the end of that time, he is to return the wallet and receive the £100,000. However, it is only fair that since he is trusting the victim with £10,000 the victim should also show his trust by handing over £1,000 of his own money to be kept until he comes back with the wallet.

If the victim agrees, he goes to the bank, draws out the money and hands it over in exchange for the wallet. That is the last he sees of the tricksters. They disappear with his money. Later, he finds that the money in the wallet is all counterfeit.

In the vast majority of confidence swindles, the "mug" himself is involved in dishonest proceedings he would be ashamed to admit. When he finds out he has been swindled, it is often very difficult for him to go to the police since it means confessing that he was willing to enter into some illegal practice.

Easy Money Lure

There are thousands of small swindles which are worked on victims picked up in the streets. However the trickster is never quite certain just how much money he will be able to get out of a chance acquaintance or how much he will happen to be carrying at the time.

That is why the majority of con-men, especially the high-class operators, prefer to select a victim carefully. They check up to find out just how much the person is worth and

neey. It is quite obvious that he cannot play cards properly and they will soon win all he has if they start with enough capital.

In a short time the victim is persuaded to go to his own bank and draw out £500 or £1,000 in ready cash with which to finance the card game.

When the game is re-started, the other man seems to have a phenomenal run of luck. And the victim quickly finds that he has lost every penny he drew out of the bank.

A somewhat similar swindle is often carried out by the high-grade swindlers for amounts running into as much as £30,000 or £40,000 at one coup.

These criminals usually haunt expensive hotels because they know that only rich people can afford to stay at them.

Once he has selected his victim, the con-man strikes up an acquaintance and proceeds to entertain him on a very extravagant scale. No matter how much the dinner bill is, the trickster pays it. He pays also for the visits to the theatre and night clubs which follow.

The victim tries to pay his share of these expenses. But the trickster will not hear of it. He explains that he has more than enough money. He can afford to throw it around in thousands because he makes thousands of pounds every day.

Gambling Ring Swindle

Naturally the victim is curious and tries to find out just how the trickster is making his money. One evening, over a glass of wine, the trickster confides to his friend that he is the agent for a very big gambling ring which specialises in horse-racing.

Most of the jockeys, trainers and owners are in the gambling ring, he explains. They arrange in advance just which horses are to win the various races and he, as their agent, places their bets for them, collecting a ten per cent. commission. He



WALLET TRICK

claims to have won as much as £150,000 in a single day for the ring and states that the annual turn-over runs into many millions.

After that, each day, he gives the victim an account of just how much he has won for the ring and on which horses he won it.

In a short time, the victim's cupidity is aroused and he, too, wants to be allowed to take part in the transactions. After that, the rest is easy. The trickster explains that he is only permitted to bet in large amounts, say, £10,000, £20,000, £30,000 or £40,000 at a time. He persuades the victim to draw out of the bank as much money as he can spare and to invest it in one lump.

Strangely enough, that is the first time that anything goes wrong. The agent's horse does not win. And the victim has lost his money. If possible, the trickster persuades him to put up still more money with the plea that he is bound to win the next time. But that too, is lost. And so it goes on. The victim is left alone only when he refuses to find any more money or when he looks like complaining to the police.

Machine That Made

Banknotes

Some of the amounts involved in these swindles are colossal. A few years ago, one rich Australian sheep-farmer who was on a visit to London lost no less than £70,000 in five days on this particular trick.

There is one good thing to remember. That is that if any man is prepared to help you rob another fellow, he is also prepared to rob you and the chances are that that is just which horses he won it.

One of the most comical tricks I have come across involved a "bank-note machine."

In this trick the swindler followed the usual pattern of selecting the victim carefully, entertaining him and winning his confidence by the display of large sums of money.

When the victim enquired about the source of this wealth, the trickster explained that he had invented a special machine which printed genuine bank-notes. He even took his new "friend" along to his hotel bed-room for a practical demonstration and showed him a small polished wooden box which was equipped with a handle, a number of torch bulbs, an inlet for the paper and an outlet for the bank-notes.

From a pile, he picked up a piece of paper which had been cut to the exact size of a bank-note, fed it into the machine and turned the handle. A small electric motor whirled inside the machine, the bulbs lit up, a bell rang and out slid a new bank-note.

When he held it up to the light, the victim could not distinguish it from a genuine note nor could he find anything wrong with four or five others, that the machine produced.

And How It Worked

By way of a test, the trickster asked him to take them to the bank and change them. The bank-teller pronounced each note perfectly genuine and handed over the change to the victim who bombarded the trickster with requests to be allowed to buy a similar machine.

After a lot of "persuasion", the trickster agreed to make another machine for £5,000 on condition

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Man's problem at the dawn of history was obtaining a living—from the forests, the soils and the waterways. The wheel of human destiny seems to turn, but the basic facts of life remain constant. Man's initial problem is still with him—can he obtain a living from nature?

The spiral of the earth's population is rising and the reservoir of the earth's living resources is falling.

Hence The Living Paradox Challenging Humanity Is MORE MOUTHS TO FEED AND LESS TO EAT

PEOPLE the world over are coming to realise the essential unity of mankind. All nations are dependent upon others in varying degrees for products, materials, or goods that have become a necessary part of everyday living. The spoiling of the land and the ensuing destruction by floods in the great Yellow River valley of China, soon or late, in one manner or another, impinge on the well-being of people a thousand horizons away.

No longer is an American unaffected by the trends of living conditions of other peoples, whether those of a country in the Western Hemisphere or those on the opposite side of the earth. No longer can 3 million people in India die of starvation, as they did in 1943, with a specific and cumulative effect on the Englishman in Surrey. The peoples of the earth, whether they will it or not, are bound together today by common interests and needs, the most basic of which is, of course, food.

China's Plight

In China live a people, many of whom are gifted in agriculture and skilful in maintaining terraces and other good land practices, yet, they have come up against an enemy within their own gates—that of over-population. The needs of teeming millions are being met at the expense of the future of the land. Hunger here is the constant enemy.

The Yellow River, its channel built up by silt carried from the eroded lands at its sources, flows between high embankments at a level well above the surrounding land, and threatens and indeed often floods and destroys vast areas of China. So numerous are the people that, when disasters occur, and numbers of lives are lost, the world is scarcely aware. Losses are soon made up and the pressure of people increases daily, and as this happens, the physical strength of the race inevitably declines. What can these people do?

Black Days Of Calcutta

India is in some ways worse off. The internal enemy here is the same—too many people for the land to support. India's land has long since been depleted, yet her population continues to increase. Times of famine have reached almost cyclic regularity; scarcely anyone in India has enough to eat, and all the care spent on restoring a rich but wasted land goes for little, so long as there are too many people to live upon what the land can provide.

An observer serving with the Royal Army Medical Corps in World War II attempted a detached point of view on what he saw in Calcutta in 1943 and 1944. To him it appeared that, in that city, the dogs had the best time of it. They could and did eat human flesh before city authorities could carry away the bodies of those who died of famine in the city streets. On one occasion, a single bag of rice was distributed from a relief station, doled out by the handful to thousands of people, not so much with the idea that it could save them from death by starvation as in the hope that, since they were so far gone they could die conveniently near the relief station, so that their bodies might be gathered up with a minimum of effort.

India's wasted land will not support such a pressure of population, but the immoderate increase goes on, weakening lands and people, rendering them helpless in the struggle to keep alive upon the earth. Here is the extreme present-day example of man, ever increasing in numbers, ruining himself and the earth on which and by which he must live.

Man's problem in his earliest, dimmest, most far-away days was obtaining a living—from the forests, the soils, and the waterways. The wheel of human destiny seems to turn, but the basic facts of life remain constant. Man's initial problem is still with him—can he obtain a living from nature?

Lack Of Basic Resources

The population of the earth has increased almost five times within the last three centuries and doubled even within the last century. Human civilization has permeated virtually every living area of the earth's surface. Vast fertile areas in various parts of the earth have been injured by man, many of them so ruined that they have become deserts and uninhabitable. Flourishing civilizations have disappeared, their cities buried under wastes of sand, their inhabitants scattering to new lands. But now, with isolated and inconsequential exceptions, there are no fresh lands anywhere.

The productive soil of the world is now so limited that it is estimated there are not more than 4 billion acres of arable land left to fill the needs of more than 2 billion people—less than two acres per person. Two and one-half acres of land of 'average productivity' are required to provide even a minimum adequate diet for each person. Many countries have less than an acre of productive land per person. No wonder there are world-wide shortages.

Students of population point out that, by the end of this century, there may be still another half billion people on the earth and that the world population in a hundred years may exceed the 3 million mark. How are so great a number of people going to be fed, how are they to receive enough of the other basic resources of the earth to support life, especially in view of the fact that hundreds of millions of people today are undernourished and otherwise lacking in the basic requirements of existence that alone can be provided by the earth's fertility?

Population pressures have long been recognised as one of the major causes of war, yet there is scarcely any recognition of the fact that such pressures are the major cause of the world-wide depletion of the natural living resources of the earth. Most people still have the notion that the living resources of the earth are limitless and that they can be drawn upon as if there were an endless reserve. A capable American businessman recently made this naive remark when his attention was called to the fact that the forests of his country were being rapidly exhausted:—"Oh, well, we don't need to worry—if we use up our forests, we can get all the timber we want from Mexico". Let him go to Mexico and see what is happening there.

Mexico is in the main a mountainous country and consequently is unusually susceptible to violent erosion. Less than one-third of the land area is level or even approximately level, with the result that only a relatively small portion of the whole country can safely be used for agriculture in the absence of extraordinary precautions that are not now being taken. Because of this scarcity of arable land,

the people of Mexico have extended the cultivation of crops to increasingly steep slopes, resulting in severe and widespread erosion. Much of the country, was once heavily forested but Mexico is now actually beginning to face a forest famine, with the usual after-effects of deforestation in the form of disastrous floods, the disappearance of springs and the failure of regular water-supply.

Dynamics Of Mexican Revolution

Within the last fifteen years, Mexico's population has increased by about one-third and now stands at more than 22 million. The pressure of an increasing population, combined with the mounting injury to existing cultivable areas by erosion, is forcing people to use land that is totally unadapted to the growing of crops, and at the same time, is compelling the country to rely on imports for much of its basic food supply. It may be recalled that land hunger was one of the principal dynamics of the Mexican Revolution.

The industrialisation of the country depends to such a considerable extent on its water resources that the reckless deforestation now taking place is cutting at the roots of Mexico's industrial programmes. One of the reasons for forest destruction is that this country, like others in Central and South America, is handicapped by scarcity of coal. Consequently, there is a lot of timber-cutting to produce the charcoal so widely used as fuel for cooking and heating.

Years ago, more than forty National Parks were established. These areas are now being invaded by lumbermen and cattlemen.

There is general ignorance of the important part that animals of every kind play in the life complex of nature. Not only have the larger forms of wild life been reduced almost to the vanishing point, but non-game birds, as well as small mammals, are shot "for the pot". The monetary cost of the destruction of insect-eating birds is just another item of "loss" in the economy of Mexico.

A distinguished Italian botanist with a profound knowledge of Southern Mexico has stated categorically that the state of Oaxaca will be a desert within fifty years. The Chief of the Conservation Section of the Pan-American Union believes that, if pre-

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Senator Owen Brewster is Chairman of the United States Congressional Aviation Policy Board, and his opinions on current trends in world civil aviation are, therefore, of some moment.

He has just made a speech in Washington in which he praised Britain's jet-liner planes, and in it he said: "The prospect of America having to buy British airliners looms larger today than ever before. The British aircraft industry is making such technical progress that its designers and engineers are planning and producing planes which will outstrip American models".

Jet air travel has so many advantages that there is no longer room for doubt that it is bound to supplant the present equipment on all medium and long-range routes within a decade.

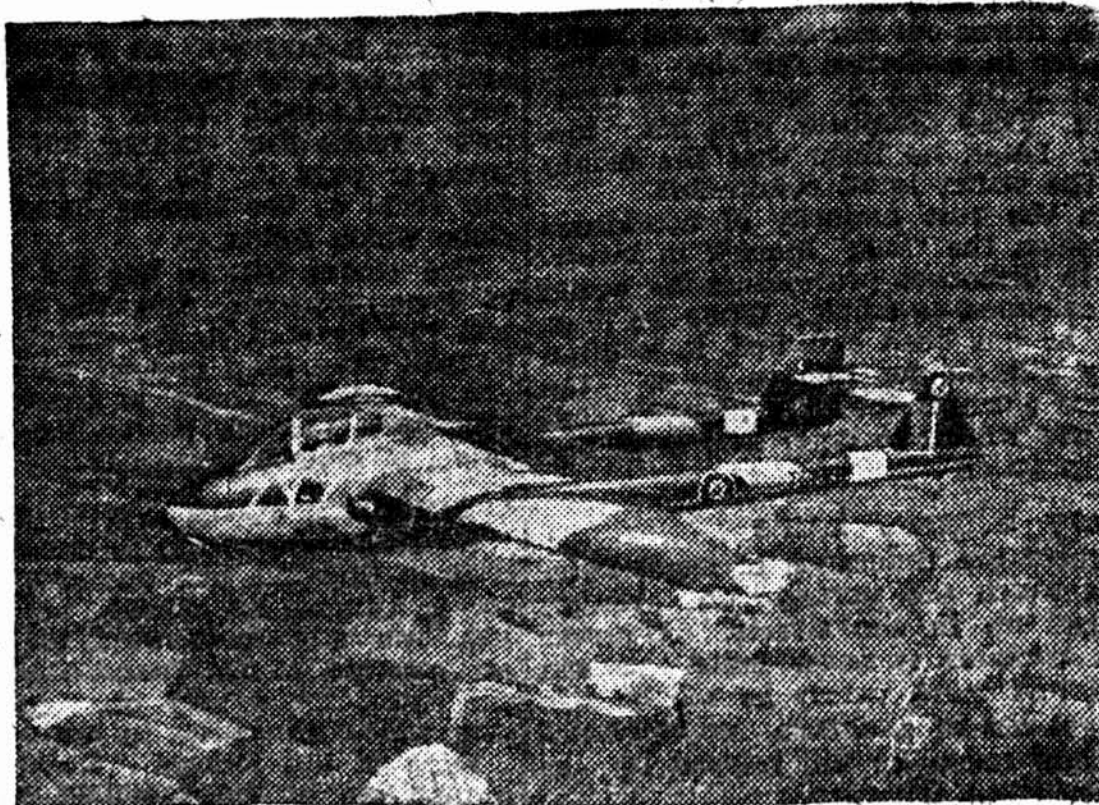
Anyone who has ridden in a jet airliner will confirm that its quiet and vibration-free characteristics make one immediately dissatisfied with even the most luxurious of piston-engined planes. To ride in a jet airliner is to realise that here is an entirely new concept of comfort and relaxation. In addition, the high flying jet aircraft offers genuine "above the weather" smoothness and, of course, up to 100 per cent increase in cruising speed.

Economically, there is just as good a case. According to the latest statistical survey, a jet liner on the North Atlantic route would bring down the economic fare at a 65 per cent load factor from £80 (Rs. 1,060) to £49 (Rs. 649)—mainly through the increased use made possible by a plane which can do 180 double trips a year.

Ever since the end of the war in Europe, Britain's civil air industry has concentrated on jets. At one time it was feared that the industry had concentrated too much on the gas tur-

IN A JET AIR LINER Travel In These Speed-Monsters Is Actually Quieter And More Vibration- Free Than In Ordinary Planes

The arrival in India of the RIAF's first "Vampire" fighters has focused attention on jet plane. Charles Gardner, B. B. C. Air Correspondent, discusses the advantages of jet air travel. He has the distinction of being the first British reporter to fly in a plane—the Meteor—at a speed approaching that of sound at over 600 m.p.h. and at 10,000 feet, 35-year-old Charles Gardner made a broadcast for Radio News reel and Eye Witness Programmes.



Three jet-propelled de Havilland "Vampire" aircraft intended for the Royal Indian Air Force, arrived in New Delhi from London on Nov. 5, 1948: Photo shows "Vampire" in flight.

bine. Nevertheless, Britain continued to put her available resources into the project, because in it she saw her only chance of catching up on the lost years of the war.

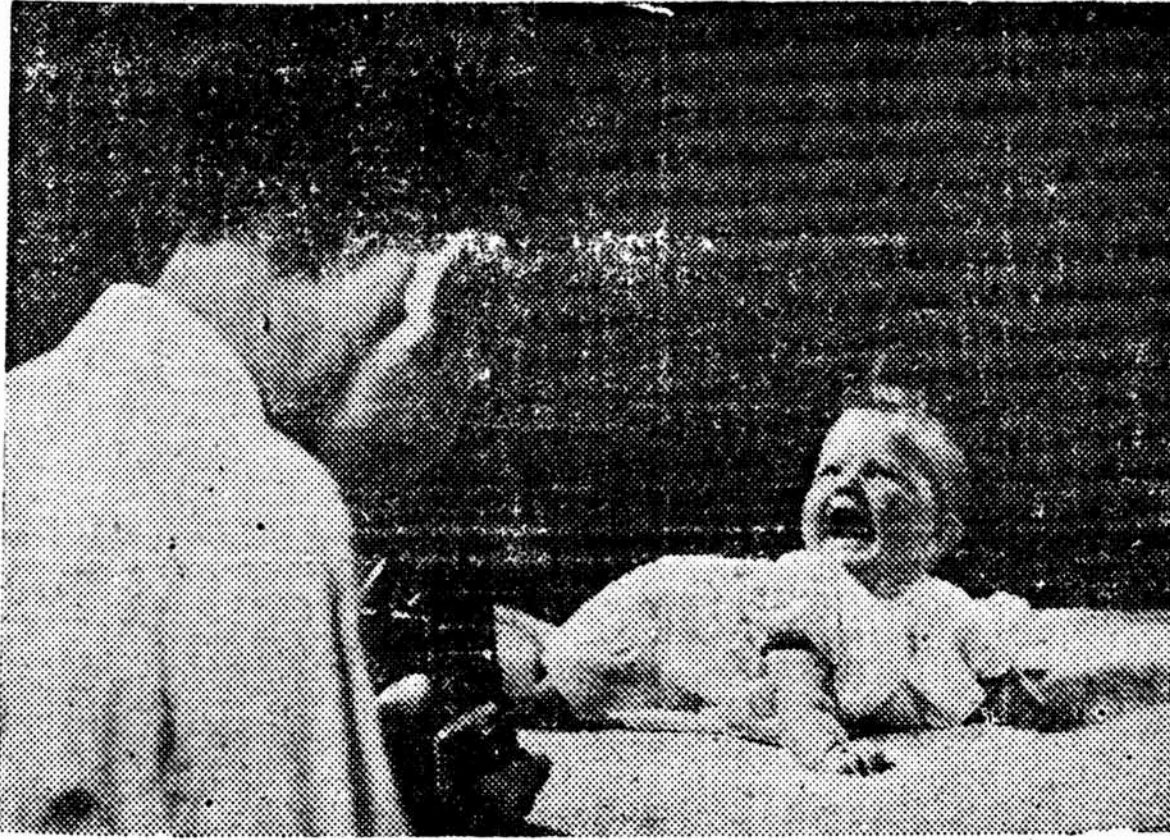
Today, Britain is within a measurable distance of reaping her harvest for she has a number of jet civil aircraft already flying at a time when other manufacturers have only reached the "talking point".

In the international market the USA and Britain are the main rivals, yet America has done nothing like as much work as Britain on propeller turbines; and her pure jets are not nearly so good as the British ones.

The same is roughly true of airframe construction. Today, Britain has in use the world's first air-screw jet airliner; the Vickers Viscount, and is about to launch the somewhat similar Armstrong "Apollo". On the pure jet side, she has the Nene-Viking, which is already breaking records, while several other experimental machines with a mixed power plant of jets and pistons are also gleaming much needed data on research tests.

In addition, the Government has placed firm orders for the de Havilland "Comet" (four "Ghost" jets for long range work) and for the Brabazon I; and the SR-45 boat, and the Hermes V, which are all to have air-screw jets of varying capacity, and using engines which are today actually in being. Each of these airliners is now under construction, and all can be expected to take the air between 1950 and 1952.

All of this represents a sheer gain on any other constructing country in the world, and with this work already "on the stocks", the aircraft industry in Britain is looking forward to sweeping the field.



No need to say "Smile please" to baby Margaret Harding.



The baby simply loves going to the studio to be photographed.

THEY EARN WHILE THEY 'POSE'

"PERFECT CHILDREN" WHO ARE GOD'S GIFT TO COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHER



Charming study of the two little Harding sisters whose services are much sought after by photographers. Elizabeth is 3½ years old and Margaret six months.

One often wonders from where come those beautiful babies who "pose" for knitting patterns or appear in advertisements. They pose for "average" babies for clothing, powders, baby foods, toys, nursery furniture etc.; but they themselves cannot be classed "average". There is a touch of something outstanding about them; they have got rust that little extra other babies have not. But the homes they come from are definitely those of "ordinary" people who live in the cities and suburbs.

To have one baby model in a family is quite something; but to have two as in the case of the Hardings is a rare record. Although Elizabeth is only three-and-a-half years

old and her sister, Margaret, only six months, they are both steady wage-earners, and are quite old hands at modelling for commercial photographers.

These perfect children live in North London with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Harding. Both children are completely free from self-consciousness when facing the camera. The glare and heat of the lights never bother them. They are never temperamental and don't need "handling" and can therefore be described as "God's gift to the commercial photographer."

All the money the children have earned is either spent on clothing for them, or is put into the bank for their future education.

Our National Anthem

Mrs. Vimlabai Deshpande, Parliamentary Secretary to Education Minister, C.P. and Berar, has submitted the following National Anthem for consideration to the Constituent Assembly. Explaining the new Anthem Mrs. Vimlabai says:

The Constituent Assembly has yet to take a final decision in respect of our National Anthem. The 'Jana-gana-mana' to day holds the field as our officially recognised National Anthem, but it was made clear that this was only a provisional arrangement pending final decision by the Constituent Assembly.

Almost all the provinces have expressed the opinion that "Vande Mataram" should be our National Anthem. In view of this Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared some time ago that he would accept "Vande Mataram" if the people so desired. But the tunes of "Jana-gana-mana"

वन्दे मातरम्

वन्दे मातरं भारत मातरं, वन्दे मातरं वन्दे।
सुजलां सुफलां मलयजशीतां सस्यश्यामलां वन्दे।
शुभ्रज्योत्स्नापुलकितयामिनि फुल्लकुसुमिने वन्दे।
दुमदलशोभिनि वन्दे, सुहासिनीं त्वां वन्दे।
सुमधुरभाषिणि वन्दे।
सुखदां वरदां मातरं वन्दे, भारत मातरं वन्दे।
वन्दे-वन्दे-वन्दे, वन्दे मातरं वन्दे।

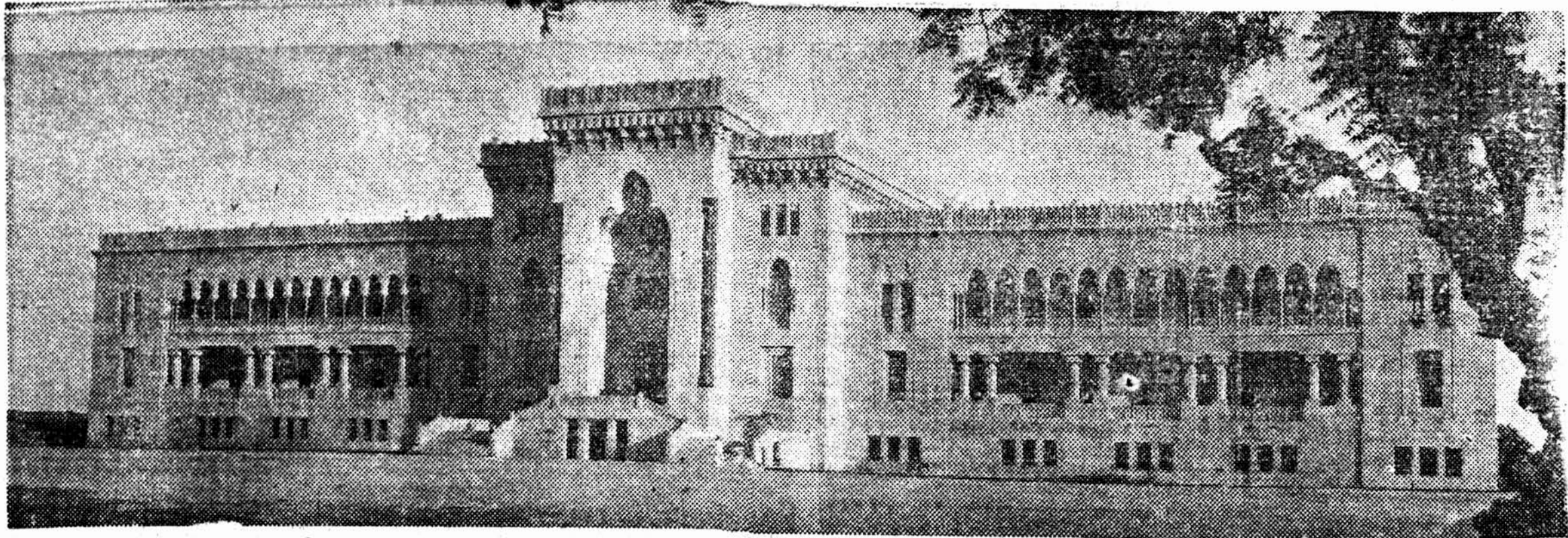
मा-र-त-मा-त-र-वन्दे

had been highly appreciated all over the world and if "Vande Mataram" could be adapted to these very tunes it would end happily the controversy over these two great songs.

This is an attempt to adapt "Vande Mataram" to the tunes of "Jana-gana-mana" as it is officially played to day on the band. All the hallowed words of "Vande Mataram" have been retained except that their grammatical forms have been slightly altered to carry out the adaptation to the tunes of "Jana-gana-mana". If the Constituent Assembly is keen on having "Vande Mataram" as the officially recognised National Anthem as it should be to respect public opinion, this adaptation would, it is hoped, be found helpful.



The Bolton Wanderers goalkeeper, saves a low shot during the match with Charlton Athletic at Charlton.



Front View Of The Arts College, The Osmania University, Hyderabad

OSMANIA: UNIQUE AMONG UNIVERSITIES

BY THEO. W. LA TOUCHE

The late Dr. A. H. Mackenzie, an eminent educationist of All-India fame who was the first Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, once said: "In boldness of conception and vision, architectural and academic, the Osmania University scheme fires the imagination; it provides facilities for the training of mind and body unequalled in India and, I believe unsurpassed in any country in the world."

NOW that it has become an integral part of India for all practical purposes, the task of putting Hyderabad's house in order is proceeding apace. The administrative machinery is undergoing a thorough overhaul at the hands of experts, and the nation-building departments, including that of Education, are receiving special attention.

Real Controversy

The present system of education in the State is by no means popular, and the language question in particular has bulked large in all the criticism levelled against it. The Osmania University, the key-stone of the State's educational system, has long been the target of scathing criticism on the score of the language used by it for imparting instruction. The controversy is not over the use of an Indian language as the medium of instruction, for which the Osmania University has received unstinted praise and admiration from all eminent Indian educationists, including the present Governor-General of India, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari; but over the merits of Urdu as against other Indian languages, particularly Hindi.

Leaving aside the language controversy, which will no doubt be settled in a popular manner in due course, it may be asked: What does the Osmania University, as it is at present constituted, stand for? The question cannot be better answered than in the following memorable words uttered by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in the course of his impressive Convocation Address to the Osmania University in January 1944:—

Medium Of Instruction

"The Osmania University is unique in all India in that the highest scientific education, as well as the teaching of the Humanities, is done through an Indian language, the rich joint product of Muslim and Hindu contact. It is unique because every other University throughout India uses the English language, and from what one can see, has no intention of using any other medium within a measurable distance of time. . . . Yours is an achievement of which not only you but all India should be proud. The only language that can claim to be an All-India language is Hindustani, and that is the medium of instruction in this University. Yours, then, is the true Vidyapith, the Swadeshi University of all India."

This is high praise indeed, but

with his characteristic prudence of viewing things in their correct perspective, Rajaji tempered it later in the same address with the remarks: "But I am not unaware of what may be called the skeleton at the feast, the medium of instruction in Secondary education."

While taking the various difficulties in the way of imparting instruction in schools in the mother tongue, particularly in a State like Hyderabad where no fewer than three regional languages are spoken, Mr. Rajagopalachari expressed the conviction that they must at present be content with compromises and experiments. He suggested that one compromise regarding Secondary education in the State would be that of enforcing Urdu as a language subject while imparting instruction in all subjects through the medium of the regional language but accompanied by a liberal use of the terms of science and art used in the Osmania University for higher courses in the same subject.

A New Concept Of Education

Besides being unique among the Universities of India in respect of the medium of instruction, it is claimed that the Osmania University has furnished a new concept of education; first, by removing the evils inherent in the old system and, secondly, by creating a synthesis of Hindu and Muslim cultures. The primary aim of this University, as set forth by the Nizam, after whom the institution has been named, is to take full advantage of all that is best in the ancient and modern systems of physical, intellectual and spiritual culture, and to blend it into a harmonious whole. In order to achieve this end, the root cause of the defects inherent in the old system, namely, the foreign language medium, had to be removed and an all-India language of the indigenous type substituted. The choice fell on Urdu which in the Hyderabad State has the additional advantage of being the official language. However, the Nizam wisely laid it down that English, widely recognised as an international language, should not be discarded, but made compulsory for all students. At the same time provision was made for the study of Telugu, Marathi and Canarese, the three principal local languages, in the University. The Osmania University, started in 1918 as a bold experiment, has passed the experimental stage long since and has now become an ac-

knowledgeable success. It has succeeded in blazing a trail that has never before been blazed in India. It has done this in spite of seemingly insuperable difficulties and persistent opposition which resolved itself into a fierce controversy over the respective merits of Urdu and Hindi as the lingua franca of India and therefore as the medium of instruction.

As Mr. Rajagopalachari has pertinently pointed out, the difference between Urdu and Hindi is insignificant, almost microscopic, compared with the yawning gulf between any Indian language and English.

Urdu Enriched

One difficulty that had early to be faced was the provision of suitable text-books in Urdu. This was met by bringing into existence a Translation Bureau with a staff of picked scholars and experts. To begin with, the Bureau completed and compiled nearly all the books required for the Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A. Examinations within a comparatively short time, and the Osmania University College was opened in August 1919. As the Faculties increased and the scope of the University expanded, the Bureau tried its best to keep pace with the growing needs with tolerable success. It has already published close on 400 books in arts and sciences and is stated to be adding to this list. A noteworthy feature of the work of the Bureau is the formation of a new vocabulary to meet modern advance in the various branches of knowledge. More than 64,000 technical terms have been coined in different subjects. These are being revised from the point of view of retention of such scientific terminology as is internationally accepted. In this way the Osmania University has, it is claimed, enriched, and continues to enrich, the Urdu language in the same way that the English language has been enriched by absorbing words from almost all the languages of the world. But there are those who contend that it is hardly possible for such a translation bureau to keep pace with the advance of scientific knowledge by translating science books from Western languages. So rapid is the advance of science that what holds good today becomes obsolete tomorrow.

In order to provide the University with feeders, several high schools were gradually raised to the status of Intermediate Colleges. Besides these Intermediate Col-

leges, there are at present Colleges for Medicine, Civil Engineering, Technical and Vocational Education, Teachers' Training, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Physical Education. Women have also been provided with University education by raising the old Zenana High School to the rank of a College, now known as the Osmania University College for Women. One of the latest developments is the establishment of a Research Institute which aims at promoting and encouraging research work of a scientific nature among the staff as well as the students. The University publishes a research journal of its own.

Foreign Recognition

It is adduced as further proof of the success of the Osmania University, which was launched nearly 30 years ago as an experiment, that fifteen of the eighteen Universities in India have recognised its degrees and certificates. The Government of India and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Sheffield and Manchester have also recognised the examinations of the Osmania University. The B.E. Degree has been recognised by the Institute of Engineers (India), and the M.B.B.S. Degree by the Medical Council of India for the duration of the last war. It is further claimed that the success of the University has established it beyond all doubt that the acquisition of higher knowledge through a familiar language such as Urdu is not only easier but more lasting in its effects than if recourse be had to a foreign tongue, such as English, as the medium of instruction. This claim is challenged by certain critics who point out that if this were the case students of affiliated colleges, such as the Medical and Engineering, would not be obliged to resort to the use of text books in English in preference to the translations in Urdu provided by the Translation Bureau.

The Osmania University is also unique in its physical conditions as a residential University aiming at complete corporate life of its students. Having furnished India with a new concept of university education at the instance of the late Sir Akbar Hydari, the Nizam was content with nothing less than housing the institution on a magnificent scale at a cost of over two crores of rupees. The University site of 1,700 acres bet-

(Continued on page 24)

What ails the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Ltd.? Many people have asked me this question recently. I was very reluctant to write about it, especially after my defeat at the last annual elections. I have plenty of "friends" in Bombay who would ascribe my criticisms to my ejection from the Committee. Even President Naval Tata's reference to some officials at the last Annual General Meeting for "grave dereliction of duty" did not persuade me to expose the truth and clear myself as I happened to be a Vice-President—and for sometime acting President—of the Association.

But friends have repeatedly pointed out to me that it was not a personal matter at all. Not only the members of the B.P.H.A. but the sporting public also must know the truth. Why and how losses to the tune of Rs. 15,000 occurred during the last two years?

So at the risk of uncharitable remarks from these "friends"—and more than that a probable move for my expulsion from this Association as was done by the erstwhile bosses of the W.F.A.—I am making bold to expose these ailments in these columns—all in the interest of hockey. I have never been afraid of the consequences of my actions. If anybody criticises me for my mistakes, however strongly, I am not put out. I welcome healthy criticisms, because that is the only way mistakes may be corrected.

Let my critics, including those who were responsible from throwing me out of the Committee or the Office,

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

What ails BPHA?—Sequel to mismanagement of 1946-47.—If Committees do not meet.—A bombshell.—Treasurer absent.—Responsibility of Chairman.—Exploitation of Communalism.—Door to door canvassing.—Broken neck and then hospital.—President's desire.

point out to me—and to the public at large—the sins of commission and omission of which I was guilty during my tenure of office and I promise them that if I cannot offer satisfactory explanations from them, if any, I shall put on sack-cloth and ashes and leave the sporting field altogether.

SEQUEL TO MISMANAGEMENT OF 1946-47

However, I shall not discuss the personal matter at this stage. I shall do so, later on. Let us now go straight into the affairs of the BPHA. It is common knowledge there was mismanagement in the administration during the year 1946-47. For instance, duplication of tickets, impromptu parties at the expense of the Association but without the previous sanction of the Committee, damage to contractors' furniture, etc. etc.

Naval Tata thought that with a paid Manager in charge of the office these things would be avoided in future. This led to the appointment of

Ayres J. Francis, an old Member of the Committee, as Manager.

At my instance a Finance Sub-Committee was appointed in previous years. But it never functioned properly. So Naval took up its Chairmanship himself to see that the financial interests of the Association were carefully safeguarded. So far so good.

IF COMMITTEES DO NOT MEET—

If this Sub-Committee had done its duty, probably the Association would not have come to the sorry pass it has arrived now. It is far from my mind to blame Naval for it. He was helpless. If meetings were not convened regularly in spite of his repeated requests what could he do? Truth to tell, even the meetings of the Managing Committee were not held every month as demanded by the constitution.

I doubt very much if more than half a dozen monthly meetings were held during the year. But worse than that was that statements of accounts were not submitted at all in these meetings!

The Honorary Treasurer was away on his own business most of the time. So he could not give the necessary time and attention to his work. I am not blaming M. K. Rao for attending to his private or Government work first. Necessarily it stands first in importance. But the fact remains that owing to his frequent absence from the City—and the country—his work as Treasurer suffered.

A BOMBHELL

The result of it all was at the end of the year the Committee was informed that there was a large deficit of Rs. 10,000 or so. Verily it came as a bombshell to them. The question of the Manager's re-appointment was on the anvil. With that deficit staring them in the face, how could the Committee retain his services at the cost of Rs. 300 per mensem?

The President was away in America—who could shoulder this heavy responsibility? I was then acting in his stead at the time. I could not give any other guidance to the Committee than to terminate his services. The Committee agreed.

TREASURER ABSENT

As the Treasurer was absent as usual, the Secretary asked for the appointment of a temporary accounts

clerk to wade through the bills and vouchers and put things into shape in their proper perspective. The Committee sanctioned this appointment.

I should point out here that Francis was appointed as Manager for one year only as an experimental measure. This was to terminate at the end of May last. In ordinary course the question of his discharge or continuation should have been decided in April, and then Francis would have had sufficient notice either way.

This was not done because there was no Committee meeting in April. Nor was there any in May. If a meeting was convened in either month, and the financial state of affairs was placed before it—Naval Tata would have had the opportunity of guiding the Committee as he thought fit. But this opportunity was denied to him and its benefit to the Committee—let alone Francis.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CHAIRMAN!

I cannot see, however, what other advice Naval could have offered at the time—in the face of the facts stated above than I did. There was no other alternative to save the situation. The retention of Francis would have increased the deficit. Any way I would not pursue this matter further.

The result of it all was that a campaign started in a section of the press and elsewhere against Lourdes Pereira, the Secretary and myself. The gravamen of the charge against me was that I, as Chairman of the meeting, had victimised Francis. I, for the life of me, cannot understand how the Chairman alone can be held responsible for a decision of the Committee. This would imply that the other members present at the meeting had no voice or opinion at all?

EXPLOITATION OF COMMUNALISM

Nonetheless I am not at all ashamed of the direction I gave. It was in the best interests of the Association. This has been used against me by the Goans. I do not see any other reason for them to vent their feelings against me. Evidently they forgot the part played by Lourdes in this matter—probably because he happens to be a Goan.

I feel ashamed to raise this communal issue in this connection. I would be playing false not only to myself but also to sport if I did not point out the disease where it lies. Nobody would be happier than myself if somebody pointed out to me any other valid reason for their discrimination in this direction.

Now I would leave my readers to judge for themselves.

DOOR TO DOOR CANVASSING

Now Lourdes Pereira has been re-elected Honorary Secretary. Rao has been promoted to a Vice-Presidency and Francis re-appointed as manager. I believe all the members who were present at that fateful meeting—

(Continued on Page 20)

ROLE OF RUBBER IN HUMAN ECONOMY

(Continued from Page 3)

like Hancock's masticating machine and the vulcanisation process of Charles Goodyear had been made earlier, it was John Boyd Dunlop's invention of the pneumatic rubber tyre, 60 years ago in 1888, which really put the rubber industry on its feet. Dunlop's pneumatic principle linked the rubber industry irrevocably with road transport by one of the most sensational discoveries in this field.

First used for the humble cycle and then in heavy demand for the newly-developed gasoline automobile, pneumatic tyres soon came to be the basis of a rapidly growing industry. This can be seen from the growth of the Company founded by Dunlop himself. From a small establishment at Birmingham in England manufacturing cycle tyres, it has expanded to a world wide industry with \$40,000,000 in capital and factories located in five continents. Today, tyres account for 70 to 80 per cent of the world consumption of rubber. Thus, with the coming of the pneumatic tyre, rubber learned to pay its way and could employ the finest talent to discover all its latent virtues.

I CHANGE BUT I CANNOT DIE

Man has not yet found an elixir to lengthen his mortal span

but 'age-resisters', representing a major advance in rubber technology, have greatly added to the life of rubber products. Even when rubber would seem to be dead—cast away as scrap—the reclaiming process can bring it back to vigorous service. During the last 10 years, consumption of 'reclaim' averaged 29 per cent of the total crude rubber used. "I change but I cannot die; I silently laugh at my own cenotaph"—such may will be rubber's refrain.

Rubber, when compounded with structural materials like textile fabrics, metals, concrete, wood or glass, acquires such incredible resistance to wear and tear that it can be put to the most arduous work. Consider, for instance, conveyor belting in heavy industry or truck tyres built to carry the heaviest of loads.

Rubber can be beautiful, too. Recent research has given to rubber a variety of attractive hues by the addition of metallic salts.

On the rubber plantations themselves, the result of pains-taking botanical research, Science steps in with the secret of preserving for long periods, latex, the liquid milk from rubber trees, and raising its rubber content. As a result, costs have been considerably reduced and quality improved. Bud-grafting is another new method which raises rubber yields by more than 4 or 5 times per acre.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

When supplies of natural rubber—which possesses many superior qualities—were lost to the Japanese during the War, Science contributed synthetic rubber which gave satisfactory service as a war expedient.

Finally, Dunlop's latest contribution, 'Foam Latex', has given rubber a new potential as great as that provided by the discovery of the pneumatic rubber tyre. Used for seats, mattresses and a widening range of other products, Foam Latex, in the opinion of many experts, is likely to give a tremendous 'boost' to the rubber industry.

The first great expansion of the Industry in 1888 enabled it to enlist the aid of Science to discover a thousand new uses for rubber. The great possibilities of Foam Latex will surely bring further resources to the aid of rubber research and who can say what advances will be made by this and future generations?



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Wanted a match of any reformed Maharashtrian, well educated and well placed, preferably medical man for qualified, fair looking Maharashtrian medical woman, aged about 25 years in C. P. Please write to Box No. 9966 "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd. 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. (8472)

Wanted: Some experienced agents to sell our Assam Silk, Endi and Muga products at a high rate commission. Apply soon. Manager Sons and Co., P. O. Suakuchi, Assam. (9704)

India famed patriotic novel Bankim's "Devī Chaudhurani." Now rendered into English. Selling agents wanted Commission liberal. Publishers: The Elm Press, 63, Beadon Street, Calcutta, 6. (9810)

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Wanted—District Agents for sale of our Standard quality Sterilized Injectable and Pharmaceutical products in all provinces. Apply stating experience to M/s. Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd., Amritsar. (2219)

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MUSIC

The new Garrard model RC 70 automatic record changer for use on AC mains will automatically play any number of records upto ten 10" or 12" not mixed. These are available from your local radio dealer at Rs 199/- at ports. (2220)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros. Amritsar. (9940)

MISCELLANEOUS

Medical Microscope 106M (Monocular) by Meopta, Czechoslovakia. Round centering stage. Twin-lens Abbe Condenser with Iris Diaphragm, rack-and-pinion screw and filter holder. Quadruple Nose-piece. Achromatic Objectives 10x, 45x and 1/12" Oil-immersion 105x. Huyghenian Eyepieces 6x and 10x. Detachable Mechanical Stage of new improved design. Tube of extra large diameter, suitable for Microphotography. Complete in case, available ex stock, Calcutta, out of shipment just arrived Apply to Sole Agents in India: N.R. Sarker & Co., Ltd., 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. 1. (2317)

Garrard double spring gramophone motors with complete accessories are now available from your local gramophone dealer at Rs. 60/- each. Trade enquiries solicited. Morgan Milton Ltd., 43-Park Mansions Park Street, Calcutta-16. (2135)

For Sale. Two Ruston Hornby, 110 BHP and 120 BHP New Original Packing. Only Genuine Buyers need make Definite Offers to Box No. 9904 care "Bombay Chronicle".

BUCKINGHAM PALACE MUM ON CHIFLEY'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Reuter): Buckingham Palace told Reuter today that there was "no comment" on yesterday's statement by Mr. Joseph Chifley, Australian Prime Minister, that King George's illness has so far "baffled doctors" and that there had never been a satisfactory cure for his condition.

Godse & Others Attend Birla House Prayer On Jan. 20

THEY WERE A PARTY TO SERVE A COMMON IDEA, ARGUES DAPHTARY

RED FORT, DELHI, Dec. 4 (A.P.I.)—At the resumed hearing of the Gandhi murder case today, Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Chief Prosecuting Counsel continued his arguments.

Mr. Daphtary took up the evidence of Bhursingh, a watchman of Birla House, and said that Bhursingh had identified Nathuram Godse, Apte, Karkare, Madanlal, Gopal Godse and Badge whom he had seen at the Birla House before the explosion of the gun-cotton slab on January 20. Bhursingh had also testified the recovery of a handgrenade and the coat (on exhibit) from Madanlal and had denied that the coat (on exhibit) belonged to him. But he had not suggested, Mr. Daphtary pointed out, that he was not wearing any coat at all or that he was wearing a different coat.

Allegation was made, Mr. Daphtary added, by some of the accused, that Bhursingh had appeared at the C.I.D. office in police uniform and had thus seen them there. If that had been the case the accused would have some questions to Bhursingh while he was in the witness box. But no question making such a suggestion was put to him then.

Mr. Daphtary quoted the evidence of Sardar Dasodha Singh, Inspector of Police and Mr. Sawhny, Magistrate to establish that the coat on exhibit was being worn by Madanlal at the time of his arrest on January 20.

EXPLOSION OF GUN-COTTON SLAB

Mr. Daphtary said that the witnesses, who had given evidence relating to the explosion of the gun-cotton slab at Birla House on January 20 had seen Nathuram Godse, Apte, Karkare, Madanlal, Gopal Godse, and Badge at the prayer ground on January 20. Apte had said that he went to Birla House on January 20 in a car along with Badge and Shanker. Surjit Singh had said that he had taken, Apte, Gopal Godse, Badge and Shanker to Birla House on the evening of January 20. During cross-examination of Surjit Singh no attempt had been made to falsify that statement. If the evidence of the witnesses relating to the incident on January 20 was true then the presence of all these persons at the prayer ground was established and therefore they were a party to serve a common idea.

Chamanlal Grover had testified the recovery of certain articles from the jungle behind the Hindu Mahasabha. Shanker had pointed out in the jungle on February 11 in the presence of Grover among other things two handgrenades which Mr. Daphtary said had been taken to the prayer ground on January 20 by Badge and Shanker.

Godbole and Kale had said that Gopal Godse had given a revolver sometime about January 22, 23 to Godbole. Godbole had kept it with him till January 30 and then had given it to Kale for disposal. That was one of the revolvers which had been brought to Delhi on January 20 and taken away.

Mr. Daphtary then referred to the evidence of the witnesses from the Sharif Hotel and said that they had testified the stay of Madanlal and in room No. 40 of Marina Hotel from January 17 to January 19. They had further stated that they had also seen Gopal Godse with Karkare and Madanlal in the hotel. These witnesses Mr. Daphtary pointed out, corroborated Badge on the point that Gopal was present in Delhi on January 19 and that Gopal knew Karkare and Madanlal prior to the explosion in Birla House on January 20.

WITNESSES FROM MARINA HOTEL

Mr. Daphtary then dealt with the evidence of the witnesses from Marina Hotel and said that though Apte and Godse had admitted their stay in the Marina Hotel from January 17 to January 20, he would try to establish some other significant facts. Mr. Daphtary quoted the evidence of Ramchand, receptionist of the Marina Hotel and said that he had stated that Apte and Nathuram Godse had stayed in room No. 40 of Marine Hotel from January 17 to January 20 under the assumed names of "S. Deshpande and M. Deshpande". It was significant that Apte and Godse assumed false names, Mr. Daphtary added.

Mr. Daphtary took up the evidence of Nainsingh, head-bearer of Marina Hotel and said that this witness had stated that on January 20 at about tea time he had served tea first to the two occupants of room No. 40 and then he was asked to serve three extra teas. Five teas in all were served. Na-

thuram Godse had stated that he did not take tea. That showed that besides that, tea was served to five persons excluding Nathuram Godse. It clearly established, Mr. Daphtary asserted that six persons were together in room No. 40 of the Marina Hotel at about tea time on January 20.

Mr. Daphtary then referred to the evidence of Kale Ram, bearer and said that according to this witness Nathuram Godse did not even ask for the clothes which had been given for washing purposes while leaving the hotel on January 20. It established Mr. Daphtary said that Nathuram Godse and Apte were in such hurry that they did not wait to get their clothes back from the Dholi.

Mr. Daphtary referred to the evidence of another bearer of Marina hotel who had served whisky to Karkare in room No. 40 and said that it clearly established the presence of Karkare in Marina Hotel.

Mr. Daphtary referred to the evidence of Pache, co-manager of Marina Hotel, and said that according to this witness, Madanlal led a police party to room No. 40 of Marina Hotel on January 20 and had told the police that his friends had been staying there. It established that Madanlal had contacted room No. 40 on January 20.

Mr. Daphtary then took up the evidence of Meharsingh forest guard and said that he had identified Gopal Godse as the person with whom he had a talk in the jungle behind Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan on January 20. This corroborated Badge's version of the jungle incident and also the presence of Gopal Godse in Delhi.

Mr. Daphtary then took up the evidence of Om Prakash of Frontier Hotel Delhi.

GODSE'S STAY AT FRONTIER HOTEL

Om Prakash had stated that "Rejagopalan", whom he later identified as Gopal Godse and "G. Joshi" whom he identified as Karkare, had stayed in the Frontier Hotel on January 20. According to the entry in the hotel register, Gopal Godse had come to the hotel at 4 p. m. and Karkare at 8 p. m. on January 20.

Om Prakash had stated that the entry relating to Gopal Godse's arrival was approximate. The suggestion presumably was going to be Mr. Daphtary said, that that time 4 p. m. was inconsistent with the meeting at Marina Hotel on the afternoon of January 20.

Badge had said that they were all at Marina Hotel on the afternoon of January 20. Sometime after meals and roughly between 3-30 p. m. and 3-45, Apte, Karkare, Madanlal, Badge and Shanker went into the bath room of room number 40 and were fitting the articles and Gopal Godse was repairing the revolver in the room. There was undoubtedly a gap of time during which Badge could not have seen Gopal Godse. That was the time when they were in the bath room, Mr. Daphtary suggested that there was an unexplained time during which it was quite possible for Gopal Godse to have gone down and registered his name in the Frontier Hotel. They all went to the prayer ground sometime at 4-30 p. m. Mr. Daphtary pointed out that in so far as Badge's story was concerned it was not inconsistent. These were people who had seen Gopal Godse at the prayer ground and that he was present at Marina Hotel. It nearly established the fact that both Karkare and Gopal Godse had stayed at the Frontier Hotel on January 20.

The handwriting expert had identified Gopal Godse's hand writing. Between 4 p. m. and 9 p. m. Om Prakash had not seen him and there was evidence to show where he was during that period.

The Court at this stage adjourned until Monday.

MADRAS, Dec. 4, (U.P.I.): The Govt. of Madras have constituted a committee to go into the question of improving the system of medical education in the province without revising the existing syllabus. The committee consists of the Principals of the Madras Medical College and Stanley Medical College (Madras City) and Vizagapatam Medical College, with powers to co-opt.

SURAT, Dec. 4, (A.P.I.): The ban on the buying of weapons from merchants by the license holders has been extended for two months. The order applies to the whole of the District of Surat.

Karnatak Letter

CHAGLA TO INAUGURATE LAWYERS' CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Dec. 1.

All Karnatak Lawyers' Conference will be held on 9 and 10th of December at Dharwar under auspices of Dharwar Bar Association. The conference which will be the first of its kind to be held in Karnatak will be inaugurated by Chief Justice Chagla of the Bombay High Court. Mr. K. R. Karant, Former Minister of Madras has consented to preside. Representatives of Kannada areas in merged States, Madras, Karnatak and Mysore are expected to attend.

The Gurudeva Literary Association celebrated its fifth anniversary yesterday. The function which was held at the Hubli Municipal Hall was presided over by Mr. Afonso Corria, Principal of the Karnatak College, Dharwar.

Mr. Afonso also gave away prizes to the winners in the essay competition conducted by the Association. The Rolling Cup was presented to St. Mary's High School, Hubli who were the winners for the last 3 years successively.

Mr. Narendranath, Chairman of the Association presented annual report.

After a vote of thanks by Mr. Chenni, Secretary, the function ended with National Anthem.

BURMESE TO HAVE PASSPORTS

Nationals To Register By February 28, 1949

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (A.P.I.): The Government of India have decided that Burmese Nationals entering India on or after January 1, 1949 will have to be in possession of valid national passports and visas for India. They will also have to register themselves on their arrival in India and obtain certificates of registration and residential permits.

Burmese Nationals who are resident in India on the 1st January 1949 should present themselves to the nearest registration officer (superintendent of police) with their passports or other documents of identity within two months of the above mentioned date i.e. the 28th February 1949 for registration, but will not be required to take out residential permits.

MOVE FOR BHOPAL'S MERGER WITH C. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail)

The agitation for the immediate integration of Bhopal state with the neighbouring Central Provinces has been gathering a rapid momentum in the state.

The political workers have been busy preparing a memorandum to the Ruler. This document will be signed by a lakh of the Bhopal state people and it will ask the Ruler that he should take immediate and active measures to get the state merged with the Central Provinces, as this step is needed for the political, educational and economic advancement of the people.

Nagpur Indian Christian Leader Dead

NAGPUR, Dec. 4, (A.P.I.): The death occurred here today of Mr. Cyril Khisty, President of the Indian Christian Association.

Mr. Khisty, who was an Advocate of the Nagpur High Court, was also connected with the local branch of the Y.M.C.A. being its founder. He was 55 at the time of his death.

Bombay-Indore Teleprinter Service

INDORE, Dec. 4, (A.P.I.): His Highness Maharaja Holkar the senior Uparaja Pramukh Madhyabharat Union in a message to the Associated Press of India on the occasion of the opening of the teleprinter link between Bombay and Indore says: "I am gratified to learn that Reuter and Associated Press of India have established a Teleprinter Service at Indore. This is a welcome step and should give considerable impetus to local journalism and political thought. I wish the new service all success."

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3, (U.P.I.): A conference of G.O.C.S. and Provincial Officers of Congress Seva Dal will be held on the 13th and 14th December, 1948, at Gandhinagar, Jaipur, to review the activities of Seva Dal during the last year in the country and to chalk out a programme of activities for the next year.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Shud 5, 2003.
Muslim: Safar 3, 1368.
Parsi: Tir 4, 1318.
Sunrise 6-58 A.M., Sunset 18-01 P.M.,
High tide 02-58, 14-41 Low tide 09-18,
20-26.

Today's Engagements

CHIKITSKA SAMUHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: 11th Foundation Day celebration today (Sunday) at 9-30 A.M., in the Wagle Memorial Hall.

INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: Meeting today (Sunday) at 5 p.m., in St. Xavier's College to inaugurate the Practising Pharmacists Section.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING: To felicitate Babubhai M. Kapadia, at Anand Bhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, 3 p.m., today (Sunday) D. B. Krishanlal Jhaveri presiding.

ALL INDIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF HOMOEOPATHY & NATUROPATHY: Bombay Branch of The All India Association for the Propagation of Homoeopathy, and Naturopathy, will be inaugurated today (Sunday) at 4-30 P.M., in the premises of the St. Xavier's High School, Dhobi Talao Dr. B. R. Chugha will preside.

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL: Athletic Sports on the W.I.T.A. Grounds.

Adult Education Campaign

Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the nation, wanted every Indian to be educated. Let us fulfil his wish by helping the literacy campaign.

unds, Cooperage, today (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. Commander C. B. Sethna will preside and Mrs. Sethna will give away the prizes.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Lecture on "Constructive reading of Poetry" by Sri P. Y. Altekar at Matunga Sangham Premises today 6 P.M.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta in English at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall today at 9 A.M. The Swami will also conduct a class on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna in Hindi and English at the same place on the evening at 5-30 P.M.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE: Parel, 14th Annual Gathering and Prize distribution today at 5-30 P.M. Mr. S. S. Kawlekar presides.

SRI VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: (The Shrine of Supreme Culture): Service by T. K. N. Trivikram, the Founder, on "Futility in Dwaita-Adwaita Doctrines". Exposition of Gita and "Zero B. C." 52 Shivaji Park today (Sunday) 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Regular classes on Elementary Astrology will be taken at 2 to 5 P.M. and Mr. Captain Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Turf Numerology" at 5 to 6 P.M. today at Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, 25, Chopati Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Sleep and Dreams" is the subject of Public Lecture today at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

8TH LITERACY WEEK—TODAY'S PROGRAMME

Cinema Show. "Tarzan and the Tigress" New West End, at 9-30 A.M. Collections of Funds by Officers and Volunteers.

Public Meetings at Tokursi Chawl, Sewri, at 8-00 P.M. and at Laxmi Bhuvan, Saitan Chowki, Dadar at 8-30 P.M.

RECEPTION TO YOSUF MEHARALI: At 5 p.m., today (Sunday), Fidal Academy, Murzban Road, Sjt. Nagindas Master presiding.

BOMBAY RETAIL BIDI LEAVES DEALERS ASSOCIATION: Ordinary General meeting of above Association to be held today at 4 p.m., at 103, Kamathipura 6th Lane, S. P. Road.

RELIGIOUS LECTURES: Dharam Neta Shri Raghunathacharya Native of Brindavan is delivering his divine lecture daily from 9 a.m. to 10-30 A.M., in Bengtesh temple (Singhama Vari) Chira Bazar and from 6 P.M. to 7-30 P.M. in Balaji Temple (Narayan-Vadi) C. P. Tank.

Assent To Two Bombay Acts

The Governor-General has given his assent to the Press and Registration Books (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948. The Governor of Bombay has given his assent to the Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948.

LOANS TO BOMBAY FISHERMEN

The Government of Bombay has placed a sum of Rs. 25,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Bombay for the grant of loans to the fishermen of the City, who have suffered heavily owing to the destruction of fishing craft and gear in the recent cyclone. The loan money, which will be given at the rate of interest fixed for rehabilitation work that is, free of interest for the first year and three per cent. for the subsequent years will be utilised for the replacement of and repairs to fishing boats, stakes nets, etc. Applications for loans should be made to the Collector who will grant them in consultation with the Director of Fisheries.

Kendall Humanity Medals

Out of the Legacy bequeathed by the Late Miss Georgiana Kendall, Plaza, New York, U.S.A., to the Bombay Humanitarian League, Kendall Humanity Medals are annually awarded in appreciation of noble deeds of saving human lives from accidents fire, water etc. Applications are invited from such person for consideration by the League's Judging Committee. The applications are to be submitted through the Local Police Dept. or any recognised public institutions or magistrate together with adequate evidence and statements in corroboration thereof so as to reach the League's office, 149 Shroff Bazar Bombay 2 by 28th Feb. 1949.

Booking Of Parcels For N. Bengal And Assam Suspended

Booking of parcels at all post offices in West Bengal excluding the North Bengal districts of Malda, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar State and destined for these places and Assam is suspended temporarily upto December 8, 1948, (inclusive).

SPLINT FACTORY IN KANARA DISTRICT

The time-limit for receiving tenders in respect of the establishment of a splint factory in Kanara District has been extended up to December 31, 1948.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN KALYAN

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Dec. 3.
The Kalyan Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. has restored the electric power to some parts of the city. As some repairs are to be done in the other parts supply of power to these parts will be supplied will be delected. Much satisfaction prevails amongst the public when electric lights came after the absence of over 10 days, during which time people lived in dark Kalyan.

The life of the Kalyan Borough Municipality has been extended to 31st March 1949 it was learnt here. As the Municipal elections are to take place on adult franchise and the new electoral names are to be prepared the period has been extended.

MR. L. M. PATIL'S TOUR PROGRAMME

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, will leave Bombay for Ahmedabad on Tuesday, December 7 and return on Saturday, December 11.

On December 8, the Minister will address a public meeting and open a welfare centre at Ahmedabad. On December 9, he will visit Talod and Dhansura.

The Minister will leave Ahmedabad on December 10 for Viramgam where he will open a welfare centre and address a public meeting the same day. From there he will return to Bombay.



WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Dec. 4 (API): Following is the daily weather summary for December 5th 1948:—

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in the extreme south of the peninsula and occurred at a few stations in and near the East Punjab hills.

Forecast valid until the evening of 5th.—There will be local rain in the extreme south of the Peninsula and local rain or snow in the hills and the submontane districts of the East Punjab. A few falls of rain are also likely along the Coromandal coast and in the hills of the West United Provinces. Night temperatures may fall slightly in the South Deccan and Mysore.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre about 9700 miles



MOVIE AS EDUCATOR

Kashmir Organises Mobile Talkie Film Unit

To bring education of all kind — political, educational, agricultural, social etc. — to the very doors of peasants in far flung areas of the State and to acquaint them with important events, developments and aspects of Kashmir by means of visual publicity, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has organised a Mobile Talkie Unit. The Unit will tour different parts of the State for purposes of exhibiting films, the other day demonstrations were held by the Unit in the city. The Unit has since left for a week's tour of the Northern Wazarat. The Unit will visit and screen films at Bara-mulla, Sopore, Bumeri, Zaingir Handwara, Kapwara, Ganderbal and Vicharnag.

It will be recalled that only a year ago the State had no Radio Station of its own. Radio Station being a necessity in modern times, the Government set up a short-wave transmitter in Jammu soon after the Pakistan-engineered Qabaili raid. One Radio Station being insufficient for 40 Lakhs people of the State scattered over an

area of more than 84 thousand square miles, another transmitter was set up in Srinagar. Only recently a Medium-Wave Transmitter has been added to it. To enable people in villages and localities in the city, having no radio sets, to benefit by the Radio Stations, 120 Community Listening Posts have been set up in the Kashmir Province. Nearly the same number of Community Listening Posts will be shortly set up in the Jammu Province. The organisation of a Mobile Talkie Unit is another step in this direction.

BIG CONTRACT FOR CHILD STAR

His fine natural acting in London Film Productions' "The Fallen Idol" has netted eight-year-old Bobby Henrey a new £30,000 (Rs. 3.99 lakhs) contract with Sir Alexander Korda. Bobby contributed much to the success of the film, which won the first International Prize for the best screen play of the year at the Film Festival in Venice. Bobby plays Felipe, the son of a Foreign Ambassador in London. He is the troubled witness of a below-stairs triangle featuring the English butler whom he hero-worships. The climax brings a murder, with Felipe's suspicions centred on the butler.



BOMBAY, Sunday.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Jaltarang Par Subah Ka Raag (By S. V. Patwardhan) 7-40 News in (M) 7-50 News in (G) 8-0 News in (E) 8-15 News in (H) 8-30 S. D. Batish 8-45 Anant Manohar Joshi 9-15 Jashwant B. Bhavsar (Gujarati Geeto) 9-30 Bismillah and party 11-0 West Indies vs West Zone XI (Running commentary on the Cricket Match to be played at Poona). 12-45 News in (M) 12-50 News in (G) 12-55 Bismillah and party 1-25 News in (H) 1-30 News in (E) 1-40 Lunch hour 2-0 West Indies vs West Zone XI (Running commentary on the Cricket Match to be played at Poona). 4-20 West Indies vs West Zone XI (Running commentary on the Cricket Match to be played at Poona) 5-20 Gammat Jammatt 5-45 News in (K) 6-0 News in (E) 6-10 News in (H) 6-15 Clarinet Vadan (L. K. Kunte) 6-30 Anant Manohar Joshi 7-0 Clarinet Par Punjabi Dhun (L. K. Kunte) 7-10 Local announcements and weather report 7-15 Marathi Gani 7-30 Jashwant B. Bhavsar (Gujarati Geeto) 7-45 Jaltarang Par Kafi (S. V. Patwardhan) 8-0 News in (M) 8-15 News in (G) 9-0 News in (E) 9-15 News in (H) 9-30 BBC News relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Vauchan Williams.

VARATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) 7-40 a.m. Gujarati Geetmala 5-45 K. G. Sabie and party 6-15 Calling rural Listeners 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s) 8-0 Narayandas Jekisandas and party (Gujarati Prachin Bhajano) 8-15 G. D. Madgulkar Krut Bhavgeeten 9-0 Vijaya Desai (Vocal music) 9-25 S. D. Batish 10-0 Anant Manohar Joshi 10-30 Bismillah and party.

Reception To Baroda Girl Guides

A reception will be given by the various Arya Samaj Institutions of Bombay to Girl Guides of the Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Baroda on their second educational tour to Africa today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Under the Presidentship of Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal at Sir Jivanji Mody Memorial Hall, (Opp. R.I.N. Dockyard) 136, Apollo Street, Fort. An Entertainment Programme (Physical Feats, Garba Dance, and Music) will be given by the Girl Guides.

Industrial Disputes

The Director of Labour Administration, Bombay, successfully intervened in a dispute between the Acme Thread Manufacturing Co. Ltd., of Bombay, and its workmen during October last while that between the Laxmi Paper Box Works and its employees, involving demands for increased wages and dearness allowance was almost to be settled amicably but for the failure of parties concerned who could not see eye to eye on the dearness allowance issue, with the result that workers struck work on October 14, 1948.

In the case of the employer-employee tussle in the National Information and Publications Ltd., Bombay, management pleaded its inability to concede the workers' demands for rise in wages, bonus and amenities, such as privilege leave and sick leave. Proceedings in respect of other three disputes could not be brought to a successful conclusion as the management concerned did not see their way to accept the suggestions made to them for bringing about a settlement.

Merger Of Villages

The deserted village of Peth-Narayan, in Purandhar Taluka of Poona District, has been amalgamated with the inhabited village of Pur in the same Taluka. The amalgamated villages will bear the name of the inhabited village, Pur.

Housing Accommodation

During the week ended November 20 last the Bombay Land Requisition Office requisitioned 32 residential and two non-residential premises and allotted 37 residential and five non-residential premises in Greater Bombay. During the same period 324 reports of supplied vacancies were investigated.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received The Hon. Premier.

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar, The Hon. Mr. G. D. Vartak, Surgeon-General and Mrs. M. G. Bhandari Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Bhansali Mr. B. S. Vyas Mr. Sobhi El Ejel Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Binnie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Burns-Lawson, Raje J. R. Deshmukh Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Finney Mr. and Mrs. I. J. English and Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner came to lunch.

Mrs. Premnath Das and Miss S. Weddell, have left.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Dec. 4 (API): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal recorded at eight hrs., I. S.T. on Saturday the 4th Dec. 1948:—

Ahmedabad 86 62 0 0 0; Allahabad 75 51 0 0 0; BOMBAY 88 73 0 0 0; Calcutta 78 62 0 0 0; Delhi 81 49 0 0 0; Hyderabad (Dn.) 79 53 0 0 0; Hyderabad (Sn.) 86 55 0 0 0; Lahore 69 51 0.1 0.2 plus 0.1; Madras 83 76 0 0.1 minus 0.8; Mahabeshwar 72 54 0 0 minus 0.1; Patna 78 54 0 0 0; Peshawar 54 50 0.5 0.6 plus 0.5; Poona 82 56 0 0 0; Rajkot 85 68 0 0 0; Surat 90 64 0 0 0.

SERICULTURE INDUSTRY

Tariff Board Inquiry Concludes

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

At its final hearing of the case for protection of the sericulture industry held on Wednesday afternoon in Bombay, the Tariff Board discussed at length the position of charka and filature silk and emphasised that improvement in charka silk was necessary since it could never be supplanted by filature silk. The policy of the various Provincial Governments and States was explained by their representatives. The incidence of the cost of raw silk in silk fabrics was stated to have risen to 66 per cent. The question of silk waste and spun silk and the duties which should obtain in the case of various items in the Tariff Schedule were fully discussed.

At the conclusion of the inquiry, Mr. T. C. Wazir, representing the Government of Kashmir and Jammu, on behalf of the conference thanked the Tariff Board for their patient and courteous hearing and stated that the gulf which used to divide Government and the public in the past had now disappeared and that manufacturers, importers, and representatives of various authorities had all to work together for the economic advancement of the country. The President, Mr. G. L. Mehta, replied suitably.

Protection To Artificial Silk Industry

The Tariff Board, at its resumed sitting today for inquiring into artificial silk industry, went into the question of likelihood of competition with British, Italian and Japanese piecegoods. The President pointed out that the British Rayon Federation were not exporting or likely to export fabrics which would have maintained that U. K. interests be competitive with locally produced articles. The manufacturers' representatives, however, contended that such competition was likely, especially as British goods enjoyed a preferential duty. It was pointed out that the preferential duty was a part of the India-British Trade Agreement which could not be altered until the agreement was revised. It was found that imports from Japan depended upon the policy of the Government of India in obtaining piecegoods of different varieties and the agreement arrived at with Japan. It would, however, be subject to a monetary ceiling.

DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTS

The manufacturers admitted that the industry would for a long time have to depend on imported raw material, namely, art silk yarn, but three rayon factories were expected to be set up, although their production would not be more than about 10 tons per day for each factory, while the total requirements of rayon before the war were 60-70 tons per day. The industry would, therefore, have to depend on imported art silk yarn for the bulk of its requirements. The manufacturers, however, contended that the industry had grown up and expanded to such an extent that today it maintained about one lakh workers. The country would have to import fabrics at higher prices instead of importing raw materials and manufacturing the fabrics here which had saved the country some amount of money. The total capital invested in the industry was stated to be about Rs. 9 crores. The manufacturers also stated that the existing machinery was old and could not be renovated during the war. Some 5,000 new looms were expected to be imported from Japan in the near future. The installed capacity of the industry was 15,000 looms, excluding power looms and handlooms. The industry, therefore, claimed that it should no longer be treated as an ancillary industry to cotton textiles but should receive encouragement and support on its own.

COMPETITION BETWEEN FABRICS

As regards the question of competition between various types of fabrics, the consensus of opinion was that there was no competition between art silk fabrics and cotton yarn, while, generally, there was an entirely different market for art silk fabrics and for fabrics made of pure silk. However, if the price of raw silk became prohibitive, weavers and consumers would naturally turn more and more to use of artificial silk. In regard to nylon it was stated that there was no likelihood of rayon being substituted by nylon for several technical and economic reasons.

The demands of the industry were then discussed, including the reduc-

New Hydro-Electric Projects For Bombay

GADGIL ASSURES HELP FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.—THE FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS OF THE VARIOUS IRRIGATION AND HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS CONTEMPLATED TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND HOW FAR THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT COULD HELP TO BRING ABOUT CO-ORDINATION OF POLICY IN THEIR IMPLEMENTATION WERE EXAMINED AT A THREE-HOUR INFORMAL CONFERENCE AT THE SECRETARIAT TODAY ATTENDED BY MR. N. V. GADGIL, MINISTER FOR WORKS, MINES AND POWER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, AND THE BOMBAY MINISTERS.

The Government of Bombay have, it is learnt, pressed for the top-most priority to be given to the irrigation projects whose implementation should be a condition precedent to any effective plan of augmenting the province's food production. The Koyna Valley, the Kalinadi, the Narbada and Tapi, the Jog Falls projects, etc., figured in their discussion as requiring urgent implementation.

Mr. Gadgil, it is learnt, has assured the Bombay Government of all possible help from the Centre and has promised to communicate the Central Government's decisions in this respect shortly, probably by the end of this month.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Bombay's Finance Minister, told pressmen immediately after the conference that generally it was the Central Government's approach that where a river valley

project covering more than one province was proposed to be undertaken, there should be some collaboration and coordination of policy between the Centre and the Provinces concerned. Further, the Provinces required financial assistance from the Central Government as no province could pursue a unilateral policy of borrowing.

Moreover, the Central Government would help the Provinces by providing the necessary technical staff and also making arrangements for the expeditious supply of machinery, the Minister said.

The Conference was attended by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, and other Ministers besides officers of the Irrigation Electrical Departments.

Mr. Gadgil left for New Delhi by plane this afternoon.

WILL USE SUN FOR HEATING HOME

WASHINGTON, (U.P.A.): A woman scientist disclosed that she plans to live in a new home near Boston a home that will use the sun for its heat.

Dr. Maria Telkes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told a recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science of her plans. She said she had spent 3,000 dollars installing collectors of heat on the roof of a new 20,000 dollars home.

The collectors are under glass and they have bins containing a chemical. Air fluctuates between the bins and the plate glass.

She explained that the rays from the sun are caught by the chemical substance, and stored within the bins. When the chemical is solid it gives off heat, and it absorbs heat when in liquid form. The heat from the bins is blown by air to outlets in various parts of the home.

Dr. Telkes was asked what she intended to do if her system did not work or there wasn't enough sun this winter to make the chemical absorb the heat.

"I'll just freeze to death," she said.

Jawahar To Visit Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Dec. 2 (UPI) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, is visiting Hyderabad State in the third week of December, according to information available here.

It is stated, he will break journey at Hyderabad while returning to Delhi from Mysore. He will be the guest of the Military Governor, Major-General Choudhury, during the Prime Minister's stay here.

Hyderabad is busy making arrangements for giving a right royal welcome to the Prime Minister of India who is making his first visit to the State in his official capacity as the Prime Minister.

AMRELI REVENUE LEVY POSTPONED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRELI, Dec. 3.

Due to late rain, the Baroda Government have postponed land revenue levy for one month more in Amreli Province.

tion in the import duty on rayon and refund of duty on yarn used in fabrics exported to Pakistan; but these claims were not pressed by the manufacturers. The industry claimed either a complete ban or 100 per cent duty.

In the afternoon, the Board went at great length into the comparison of c.i.f. prices of imported products and fair selling prices of indigenous articles but there were considerable differences of opinion in regard to the comparable qualities and the prices thereof. It was agreed that the present prices of rayon should be taken into account by the Board.

The inquiry concluded in the evening.

JAN HOFMEYR DEAD

Deputy Premier In Smuts' Govt.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 3 (Reuter): The death of Mr. Jan Hofmeyr, former South African Minister of Finance, was announced today.

Mr. Hofmeyr who was a Privy Counsellor, was 54 and unmarried.

He became a member of the House of Assembly for Johannesburg (north) in 1929, and was Minister of Finance from 1939 until last January when General Jan Smuts in a reshuffle of his cabinet, appointed him Deputy Premier and Minister of Mines and Education.

Mr. Hofmeyr resigned after the defeat of General Smuts's United Party in the General elections last May.

He was a great sympathiser with native aspirations, and in 1936, while a member of the Cabinet, he voted against a Government Bill which proposed the abolition of the native franchise in the Cape.

In 1936, he went out to India at the head of a South African delegation.

Relief For Sangli Riot Victims

SANGLI, Dec. 3 (API): The Chief Administrator for the Sangli group of merged Deccan States has sanctioned Rs. 19,79,500 as loan and Rs. 3,70,245 as gratuitous relief so far to the sufferers in the disturbances in this area following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

Similarly land revenue remission to the extent of Rs. 12,482 has been granted and refund of Rs. 3,325 of land revenue has been sanctioned to the sufferers who have already paid same.

Indian Socialist Party To Become Member Of Comisco

CLACTON, ESSEX, Dec. 3, (Reuter): The Committee of the International Socialist Conference (Comisco) decided at a meeting here today to admit the Indian Socialist Party to membership.

The Comisco is to meet again in Copenhagen in April next year.

I. N. T. U. C. General Council

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4, (API): The two days session of the General Council of the Indian National Trade Union Congress concluded today after passing a resolution calling upon the affiliated unions "to raise the character, intelligence and capacity of the working class so as to help in building a just and happy social order on the basis of Gandhiji's ideology in which there would be no exploitation in any form and no anti-social concentration of power or wealth".

MADRAS PLEA FOR SAVING TOJO'S LIFE

MADRAS, Dec. 3 (API): Dr. V. K. John, opposition leader in the Madras Legislature, and twenty other prominent citizens of Madras have asked the Sheriff of Madras to convene a public meeting on December 6 to draw the attention of the world to the trial and sentence of Japanese war leaders.

In particular the meeting is intended to request Gen. MacArthur and the United Nations to commute the sentence of death on Gen. Tojo and other Japanese leaders.

RIFT IN C. P. CONGRESS RANKS

NAGPUR, Dec. 3, (A.P.I.): Following sharp differences between two sections of Congressmen in the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, the supporters of the C. P. Ministry and its critics, 27 members out of forty-nine have signed and sent a requisition to the Nagpur P.C.C. Office today calling on the President of the P.C.C., Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, to summon an early general meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee.

They have also expressed their want of confidence in him and asked him to resign the office of President. All the twenty-seven Congressmen who have signed the requisition are supporters of the Ministry.

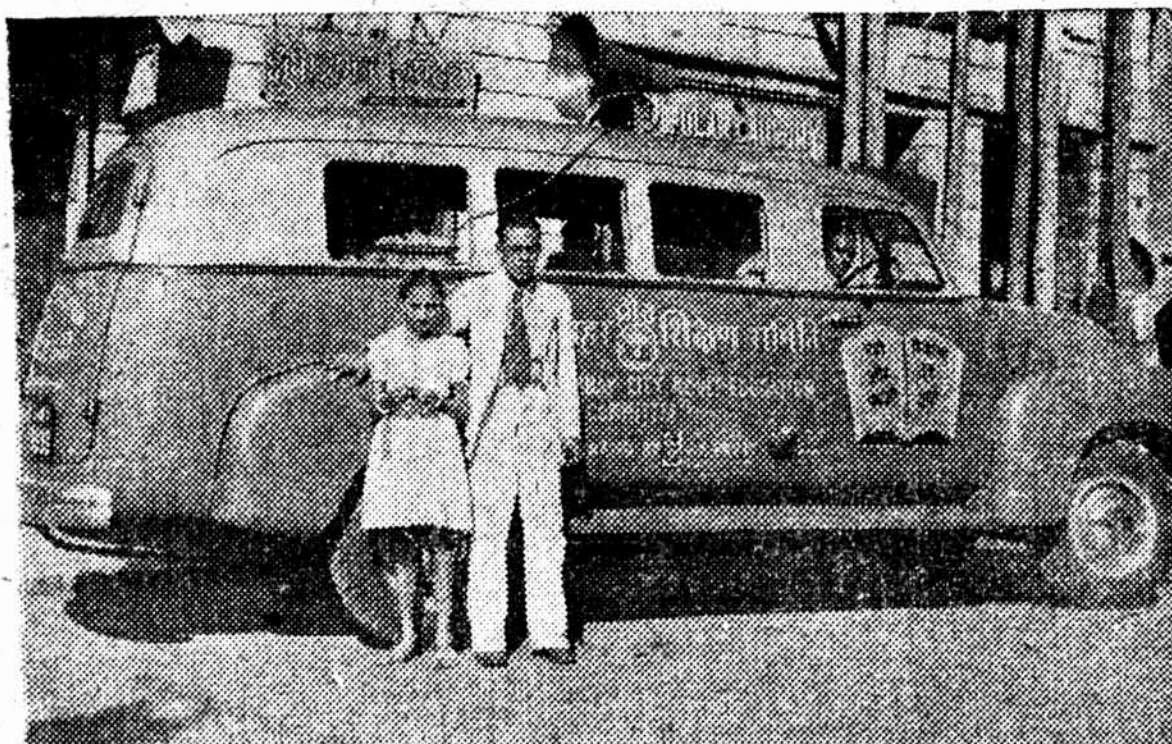
Khuhro Trial Concludes

KARACHI, Dec. 3, (A.P.I.): The Sind Special Court enquiring into the charges against Mr. M. A. Khuhro, former Sind Premier, concluded its session today after having held 120 sittings during the last six months.

The judges who have heard both the prosecution and defence evidence will take about one month from now for preparing their confidential reports to be submitted to the Governor of Sind.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3, (U.P.I.): Shri Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, in a press statement states:—"I wish to make it clear that the A.I.C.C. or the Congress has nothing to do with the Congress Youth Convention at Jaipur".

SOCIAL EDUCATION VAN



The social education van donated by the J. K. Industries, Bombay, to the Bombay City Adult Education Committee to carry on the message of social education to the masses.

FUTURE OF BHOPAL

Congress Committee Demands Merger With Madhyabharat

(From Our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Dec. 3.

The Madhyabharat Provincial Congress Committee session resolved on Tuesday that Bhopal should be merged into Madhyabharat. This will either force the Nawab of Bhopal to join Madhyabharat or necessitate resignation of Congress Ministers of Bhopal. Provincial Congress Committee has also decided to request All-India Congress Committee to hold its next plenary session in Madhyabharat.

MALWA UNION CABINET

Liladhar Joshi To Continue In Office

(From Our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Dec. 4.

The different groups in Provincial Congress, who has parleys here yesterday, are reported to have agreed to allow the present Premier of Malwa Union, Mr. Liladhar Joshi to continue in his office and not to force any major change at this stage.

This reported decision thus clears ground for election of Mr. Joshi as Leader of Congress Legislative Party which is meeting for this purpose tomorrow.

There is, however, enough possibility of a couple of Ministers tendering resignation whose places will be taken over by others claiming to represent the group that is not represented or partially represented in the present Cabinet.

States Minister, Sardar Patel is also of the view that present Premier should be elected as Leader of Congress Legislature Party, a prominent Congress spokesman said.

INTERIM ORDER ON MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

Sequel To Dispute In Poona University Elections

POONA, Dec. 4. (UPI): An order preventing the President of the Poona Suburban Municipality from holding fresh elections to a seat in the Court of University of Poona on behalf of the Municipality, was served on him today on a petition made by a member of the Municipality in the court of the Additional Civil Judge, Poona.

The dispute arose over the "arbitrary" ruling of the President in respect of election to the University Court.

The Registrar of the University had directed that voting papers should be sent by registered post, but some members delivered them personally in the Municipal Office. But before the voting papers were counted the President, it is stated, gave a ruling that since the direction of the Registrar had not been followed properly and some members had not sent their voting papers under registered post, the election was invalid and that fresh election would be held.

This was objected to by the minority group and one of them immediately filed a petition in the Civil Court praying for the passing of an interim order of injunction against the Municipal President preventing him from holding fresh election, pending the result of the suit, and appointing an officer for keeping the voting papers under seal in the Municipal Office.

Accordingly an order was served on the President today.

BIG C. P. PLAN TO GROW MORE FOOD

Central And Provincial Government Officials To Confer In Bombay

NAGPUR, Dec. 4. (U.P.I.): It is learnt that the target assigned to the C. P. and Berar for the "Grow More Food" campaign extending over five years, is two lakhs of tons of extra food grains beginning from 1947-48. From the present tempo of the work it is expected that the target will be three tons of extra food grains at the end of this period.

It is learnt that the Central Government are arranging for a huge loan through the International Bank for the development of mechanised cultivation. A conference of all the Provincial representatives will be held in Bombay on December 11 to study the ways and means to launch a country-wide programme.

NO EXTENSION OF STANDSTILL AGREEMENT

Government Of India Turns Down Nizam's Request

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 4. (U.P.I.): The Government of India have turned down the request of the Nizam for extension of the Standstill Agreement which expired on November 29, 1948, according to the "Hyderabad Bulletin", a local English daily.

As the position changed and Hyderabad is bound to accede to the Indian Union, the need for extending the Agreement, which had lost all its sanctity even when it was in force, is no longer considered necessary by the Government of India, the paper points out.

RIVAL STATE CONGRESS FOR HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 4. (A.P.I.): The Rift in the ranks of the Hyderabad State Congress which had been widening during the last few days culminated in a total break, when some one hundred "dissident" members of the State Congress at a meeting here last night set up a rival organisation to the Hyderabad State Congress to function under the same name.

A spokesman of the new political body said: "We are neither a rival nor parallel organisation. We are the State Congress itself. As we have said before, the so-called State Congress led by Swami Ramanand Tirth is not legally constituted".

Provisional Control Committee

A resolution passed at last night's meeting announced the formation of a provisional Control Committee to take over the control of the existing State Congress organisation and

"conduct the affairs of the Hyderabad State Congress in a proper manner".

According to the Working Committee presided over by Swami Ramanand Tirth of behaving in a "dictatorial, unconstitutional and undemocratic manner" and conducting purges "characteristic of fascist and communist organisations", the resolution said it was no longer possible to allow such a Working Committee to continue at the helm of the State Congress affairs.

Accordingly, the Provisional Control Committee as now formed would be "the only executive truly representing the State Congress ideals and the will of the people". The Committee would direct the provincial and district and local Committees wherever necessary.

The resolution further said that the new body would seek affiliation with the Indian National Congress, and that the ideal or objective of the Hyderabad State Congress would be the same as that of the Indian National Congress as defined in Article One of its constitution.

The meeting elected Mr. Janardhan Rao Desai, President of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee as "President of the Hyderabad State Congress" and Mr. B. Ramakishan Rao a former President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and one of the four State Congress Leaders suspended by the Council of Action as "General Secretary".

"A. I. C. C. MUST ELECT WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS"

Ajmer Resolution For Jaipur Congress Session

INDORE, Dec. 4 (API): A proposal that the Congress Working Committee should be elected by the All-India Congress Committee, instead of being nominated, is contained in a resolution at the Jaipur Congress, the notice of which has been given by Mr. Joharlal Jhanjaria, a former General Secretary of the Ajmer Congress Committee.

The amendment also proposes that "one-third of the members should be elected by such members of the A.I.C.C., who are Ministers in the centre or in provinces and two thirds by the rest".

Mr. Jhanjaria has given notice of another resolution suggesting that Hindi with Devanagari script be the official language of the Congress.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO GANDHI NAGAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 4 (API): Elaborate

arrangements for the transport of large numbers of people who are expected to visit Gandhinagar for the ensuing Congress session have been made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, says a press note issued by the Joint Public Relations Officer for B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways today.

Special trains will be run on the Gandhinagar-Delhi, Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar-Agra sections of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and extra coaches will be provided on other sections to assist in clearing the traffic. The special trains will all be "third class special only".

Return tickets will also be issued to Gandhinagar.

A special passenger guide giving full details of the arrangements with the timings of the special trains will also be published and will be available at all stations.

BURMESE NATIONALS UNDER INDIAN PASSPORT RULES

The question whether, as a consequence of the changed status of Burma, the citizens of the Union of Burma should be required to be in possession of passports and visas for entering India has been engaging the attention of the Government of India for some time.

The Government of India hope to continue the existing ties of close friendship with the Government of Burma, but under present conditions some control on movement from one country to another is necessary. In fact, no Indian national can now enter Burma without a passport with visa or a permit from Burma Immigration Officers in India; and Indians in Burma have also been brought within the ambit of the Foreigners Act of Burma.

The Government of India have now decided that Burmese nationals

should be subject to the provisions of the Indian Passport Rules, 1921, and the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, with effect from the 1st January 1949. Burmese nationals entering India on or after that date will have to be in possession of valid national passports and visas for India. They will also have to register themselves on their arrival in India and obtain certificates of registration and residential permits. Burmese nationals who are resident in India on the 1st January 1949 should present themselves to the nearest Registration Officer (Superintendent of Police) with their passports or other documents of identity within two months of the above mentioned date i.e. the 28th February 1949 for registration, but will not be required to take out residential permits.

CENTRAL BOARD OF IRRIGATION

Nehru To Inaugurate Annual Meeting Tomorrow At New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4. (U.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, will inaugurate the 19th annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation on December 6 at New Delhi.

The meeting which will be held at the Constitution Club under the chairmanship of Mr. A. N. Khosla, President of the Board, will be attended among others, by Chief Engineers for Irrigation and Electricity from different Provinces of India and some of the States two French engineers and an officer of the Ceylon Government.

The meeting will continue for six days. It will discuss a paper on the hydro-electric development in connection with the Hirakud project by Mr. S. A. Gadkary, member, Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission Government of India. Separate papers will also be presented by these irrigation engineers from the United Provinces on the Pipri Dam the Rihand Dam and the Yumuna Hydro-Electric scheme.

A proposal which the meeting will discuss is how to make available to all engineering departments in India the results of laboratory testing of various engineering materials and the experience gained from actual use.

Among other administrative and technical matters the Board will discuss how the supplies of water stored as a result of the construction of dams can be used to the maximum advantage and will make suggestions for providing an incentive to the cultivation to take the fullest benefit of irrigation supplies when made available.

RED SPY RING AND 'TIME' SENIOR EDITOR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. (Reuter): Micro-filmed copies of documents of "tremendous importance" which were removed from the State Department for transmission to Russian Communist agents have been obtained by the House of Representatives Un-American Affairs Committee.

Revealing this, Mr. Karl Mundt, a leading member of the Committee, said they came from Mr. Whittaker Chambers, senior editor of the magazine TIME, who told the Committee in August that he had been a Communist from 1924 to 1937.

Mr. Mundt said, the documents involved were of "such startling and significant importance and reveal such a vast network of Communist espionage within the State Department that they far exceed anything yet brought before the Committee in its ten-year history."

He added: "On the basis of evidence now before the Committee it appears that conclusive proof has been established that secret documents of direct significance to our national security were removed from the State Department by a member of the Communist underground to Chambers, who at that time was operating as one of the Washington contacts for the Communist underground".

LIMITATION OF VETO IN SECURITY COUNCIL

PARIS, Dec. 4. (Reuter): The United Nations minor Political Committee today passed by thirty-three to six votes with four abstentions a resolution by Britain, France, United States and China proposing limitation of the veto in the Security Council. The resolution laid down more than thirty subjects which should be regarded as procedural and to which the veto should not apply.

It called on the permanent members of the Security Council to consult wherever feasible before an important vote is taken, exercising the veto only when there is not unanimity and the question is considered of vital importance.

BERLIN, Dec. 4. (Reuter): British troops will be confined to barracks to avoid incidents, and 10,000 armed German police will stand by, when Berliners go to the polls in tomorrow's municipal elections, regarded by the Western powers as a vote of confidence in them and the airlift.

JAGJIVAN RAM'S BOMBSHELL FOR MILLOWNERS

Crores Disappear After Cloth Decontrol GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO MEET RAILWAY STRIKE WITH FIRMNESS

(From Our Correspondent)

ANNEHABAD, (By Air Mail). "I accuse the entire trade for huge profiteering after decontrol of cloth. Crores of rupees are missing, which are neither with the Income-Tax Department nor with the Government Treasury. We should not pity cloth dealers as they themselves have invited their misfortune. If these crores of rupees were with Government Treasury, we should have used it for the welfare of the people" thus observed Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, Government of India, referring to the question of cloth control during his talks with Congress workers.

ONLY WAY TO FIGHT INFLATION

He further said: "India Government has already announced its policy to combat inflation. Increase of production is the only golden way. If industries are not going to cooperate with us the ultimate result will be the nationalization of industries."

REPLY TO RAILWAYMEN'S THREATS

Regarding threats of strikes by railwaymen he said strikes would be met with firmness. Referring to the grievances of railway workers he said that they are getting better amenities than any other workers and in spite of this if they strike then he would say that they are not faithful to the Government.

A.P. adds:— Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister Government of India, addressing Congress workers in the Congress House today said: "Without increase in production inflation cannot be curbed, and the standard of living raised Government is committed to the nationalization of industries but till industries are nationalized private industries are allowed to continue and some concessions are made to them for new industries being started. It is hoped that there will be change of heart in the capitalists and they will come round to the right path."

MATTER FOR EXPERTS Asked if Government thought of controlling Commissions of Agents along with the dividends of share holders the Minister replied: "Experts are considering that question."

Referring to agricultural labour he said: "Industrial labour is concentrated and organized. Congress workers should try to organize agricultural labour, on whose welfare depends national prosperity. The Social Security Act which applies to agricultural labour also can be still further widened and made universal as in England."

DESERVES NO LENIENCY Asked if Government had made provision for the cloth traders who had been unemployed after the reimposition of control Mr. Jagjivan Ram said: "The whole trade had behaved improperly and does not deserve any leniency. It had made money at the cost of both Government and shareholders."

Asked what Government had done for providing housing for industrial workers in terms of the Industrial Truce was increased production but production has not increased according to anticipation. Without cement, steel and coal for brick-making and above all without transport housing cannot be provided for industrial workers."

Threatened railway strike, Mr. Jagjivan Ram said: "The railway strike is not justified and Government will face it as they have done in the past. Railwaymen are the most beloved of all Government servants. They have been supplied articles at the rates prevailing in 1940. They are the most ungrateful if they go on strike."

Asked what policy of Government is towards the various Labour Unions, Mr. Jagjivan Ram said: "Government recognises the most representative Trade Union which secures the greatest support of the workers. It does not consider if a Trade Union is Socialist, Communist or affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress."

CUT IN CENTRAL GRANTS TO PROVINCES

India Government's Economy Measure

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4. The Central loans and grants to the provinces for development plans will not exceed Rs. 413 crores during the current year and Rs. 531 crores during the next financial year as against original annual provision of Rs. 64 crores it is disclosed here.

This would give total saving of Rs. 33 crores in 1948 and 1949. It is understood that the Government of India have taken this decision after reviewing the position in the context of anti-inflationary measures decided upon. Central grants to the provinces should be limited to 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred on development schemes including the "Grow more food" schemes is another decision of Government.

As special case however, the provinces of West Bengal and East Punjab affected by partition and Orissa and Assam due to their underdevelopment will be granted entire expenditure on their schemes subject to the limit of their share of the total grant. Grants to the provinces will be subject to the following consideration:

(1) Provinces should spread their expenditures on schemes under different heads of development so as to maintain balanced progress of development minimum amount being spent on "grow more" schemes (2) Provinces may incur expenditures on any of schemes already approved and need not send in their plans for approval again every year. Where scheme however been not approved by the Centre, necessary approval shall have to be obtained.

In selection of their schemes the provinces should give as far as possible priority to schemes which would obtain immediate results. (3) Annual reports will continue to be submitted to Government of India by provinces.

Rita Hayworth's Romance Proves Costly

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 4 (UPA): Rita Hayworth's international romance with India's Prince Ali Khan will cost her \$500 a week, a week-end, Columbia Studio suspended the star and cut off her paycheck for failing to report for work on a new picture yesterday.

Central Legislature Budget Session Time-Table

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4 (API): The next budget session of the Central Legislature will commence on Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1949.

Meetings of the Assembly have for the time being, been fixed upto April 7, 1949.

Two days, namely, Feb. 3 and Feb. 16, have been allotted for the discussion of private members' resolutions. Feb. 1 and April 4 have been allotted for the discussion of private members' bills.

The Railway Budget will be presented on Feb. 15 at 5 p.m. The general discussion will take place on Feb. 18

THREE MYSORE DELEGATIONS IN NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4. (UPI.): Three important delegations, consisting of 10 prominent Congress leaders from Mysore, have arrived in Delhi to discuss with members of the Government as well as the Congress High Command important issues concerning the Mysore State.

The first delegation is headed by Mr. Ganji Veerappa. This delegation proposes to contact the representatives of Constituent Assembly at ready set up in other States and also at the Centre and seek their valuable advice and guidance for drawing a constitution for Mysore.

The second delegation, which is headed by Shri Siddhalingayyar, proposes to meet the President and members of the Linguistic Provinces Commission about issues relating to the Karnataka Unification scheme.

The third one proposes to contact the Congress President and other members of the Congress High Command and urge recognition of the Mysore Congress as an independent unit of the Indian National Congress.

It may be recalled that in July last, the Congress Working Committee had decided that Mysore Congress should be a part of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee.

But the Delegation's contention is that Mysore being an independent administrative unit, Mysore Congress should be allowed to function as an independent unit of the Indian National Congress.

PROPAGANDA WAR IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Dec. 4. (Reuters): Soviet-licensed press and radio today spread reports that the Western powers would leave Berlin in January, and that General Lucius D. Clay, the American Military Governor, had been dismissed, as the propaganda war against tomorrow's Western Berlin municipal elections reached a climax.

Other reports, said that West Berlin power and gas plants would run out of coal next week, and that Western sectors only had sugar for five days and fat—for eight days.

WEST BENGAL INVITES NEXT CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4 (API): The 1949 session of the Indian National Congress has been invited to West Bengal by the Secretary of the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. A letter conveying the invitation has been sent to the Congress Working Committee.

(1) Provinces should spread their expenditures on schemes under different heads of development so as to maintain balanced progress of development minimum amount being spent on "grow more" schemes (2) Provinces may incur expenditures on any of schemes already approved and need not send in their plans for approval again every year. Where scheme however been not approved by the Centre, necessary approval shall have to be obtained.

CARIAPPA MADE C-IN-C OF INDIAN ARMY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4 (API): The appointment of Lieutenant General K. M. Cariappa as the new Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army was officially announced tonight.

A defence Ministry "communiqué" said: "The Government of India have decided to appoint Lieutenant General K. M. Cariappa, G.O.C. in Chief, Western Command, to succeed General Sir F. R. R. Boucher as Chief of the Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army. Lieut. General Cariappa will take over the new appointment on January 15, 1949."

General Cariappa is the first Indian C-in-C of the Indian Army. General Boucher has been Commander-in-Chief since the beginning of this year.

Forty-eight-year-old General Cariappa is the senior-most Indian officer of the Indian Army.

WORK OF WOMEN'S GUILD



Rani Maharaj Singh opened the sale of work of the Women's Guild on Friday morning in the Scots Kirk Hall in the city. The group photo was taken on that occasion.

CITY WOMEN'S DRIVE FOR GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

85 Organisations Fix Monday As "Shri Din" For Collections

BOMBAY, Dec. 4. The G.O.C. of the Sevika Dal, Smt. Leelaben Patel announced:—

About 85 Women's Organisations of the Bombay City and Suburbs have organised Monday the 6th December, as 'Shri Din' to intensify collections for the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund. On that day many women volunteers will go round the city with collection boxes to collect the contributions for the fund. It is in fitness of the cause we should co-operate with the Women's Organisations and make that day a grand success. Hence all Sevikas and Kulkarnis are requested to come to the Congress House to take the collection boxes with the proper instructions from the G.O.C.

Following are instructions for women volunteers doing collection work on December 6:

1. The supply of tokens and boxes will be made from the following offices: 1. Congress Sevika Dal, Congress House; 2. Office of the Bombay Committee of the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Churchgate.

2. 1. Vanita, Ramji, Shivaji Park. Dadas: 4. G. K. Hindu Sri Man. dal King's Circle, Matunga. 2. The work of collection will start from 7 a.m. and last till 7 p.m.

3. All the boxes should be returned to the Congress Sevika Dal office in the evening of the 6th, if possible or on the 7th morning positively.

GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND TOTALS 139 LAKHS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4. (UPI.): Mr. Brij Lal Nehru, Financial Adviser to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, has issued a statement, showing collections received for the Fund upto and including 30th October, 1948, as Rs. 1,39,54,406/11/0.

The following is the statement: Central Office—Rs. 328,169; Andhra—3,115/1/0; Bihar—1,82,369/15/3; West Bengal—5,71,180; Bombay—3,00,852/13/7; Gujarat—1,21,115/11/8; Karnataka—14,330/1/5; Madhya Pradesh—2,87,910/8/3; Nagpur—5,13,809/7/6; Orissa—85,556/9/0; East Punjab—9,59,173/14/11; Tamilnad—6,54,600/10/8; United Provinces—11,82,005/1/0.

STATES: Chhattisgarh—4,090/14/0; Cochin—1,00,853/14/0; Hyderabad—44,309/3/9; Indore—7,42,089/1/4; Jodhpur—3,296/7/4; Jharkhand—18,451/6/8; Mayurbhuj—3,965/9/9; Railways—12,720/9/6; Travancore—2,80,318/3/10; Tripura—4,049/15/0.

Suspense: Rs. 82,216/3/0.

Sardar Patel Inaugurates Madhyabharat Assembly

Gwalior, Dec. 4 (API): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India arrived here this morning on a 10-day visit. He was received at the airport by the Rajpramukh the Maharaja of Gwalior.

Watery Grave For 3,300

REFUGEE SHIP SINKS IN SHANGHAI PORT

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4. (Reuters): Many of the estimated 4,000 refugees aboard the 2,000-ton Chinese river steamer "Kiangya" which blew up and sank in the mouth of Shanghai harbour today, were believed to have lost their lives. By this afternoon only 700 survivors had been landed here by rescue vessels ferrying passengers from the partly submerged wreck.

The "Kiangya" was listed to carry 2,200 passengers but many hundreds more rushed into the ship without tickets when she was loading. A high official of her owner told Reuters that he could not confirm unofficial estimates that between 300 and 700 were killed but promised a statement later.

Madame Chiang's Talks With Marshall

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. (Reuters): Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese President, here to appeal for more American aid for China, today had her second conference with Mr. George Marshall, United States Secretary of State.

ITALO-ARGENTINE PACT

ROME, Dec. 4 (UPI): Argentine Foreign Minister Juan A. Bramuglia and Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, signed a "protocol of friendship and collaboration" between Italy and Argentina at the Palazzo Chigi this afternoon.

BATTLE OF YANGTSE

New Red Threat To Nanking And Shanghai

NANKING, Dec. 4. (Reuters): The first line of defence of the Chinese capital, Nanking, today shifted to within 20 miles of the Yangtze, the last major natural barrier between the advancing Communist armies and the capital city on its southern bank. With the Government's evacuation of Hweihing, 110 miles north-east of Nanking, the Government garrison there withdrew to a new defence line centred on Yangchow and Taihsien, 40 and 65 miles from Nanking respectively.

GOVERNMENT'S CLAIM. All Government sources claimed the main battle with the Communists on both sides of the railway between Pengpu and Suichow was progressing favourably for them. The official Central News said no Communists were now within 14 miles of Pengpu, the Government bastion 115 miles north of the capital.

CHIANG'S TROOPS JOIN REDS.

Well-informed unofficial sources said they feared some at least of the Government forces in the Hsuehchow region had gone over to the Communists or been overcome. No official comment was immediately available on these reports, which followed the admission last night that radio contact with Hsuehchow was lost. The Government forces in the Hsuehchow region last week consisted of the Second, the Thirtieth and the Sixteenth Army Groups, totalling about 200,000 men excellently equipped with American-made arms and transport.

The newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Nanking and Shanghai garrison, Gen. Tang, has designated three points on the railway at and near Nanking station where military personnel, dependents of Civil servants and ordinary travellers will board trains.

IN SHANGHAI

In Shanghai the United States Navy announced today that if there were sufficient demand to warrant the dispatch of a special vessel to Shanghai, another evacuation ship would be sent here in latter part of December.

In North China the Government Commander, Gen. Fu Tso-yi, paid his second flying visit in two days to Kalgan, gateway from Peiping to Mongolia, as Communist columns sur-

INDONESIAN DEADLOCK

Last Minute Attempt To Settle Issue

BATAVIA, Dec. 4. (Reuters): Dr. Mohomed Hatta, Indonesian Republican Premier and Mr. Merle Cochran, American member of the United Nations Good Offices Commission arrived here unexpectedly today in a last minute attempt to settle the Republic-Dutch deadlock before the Dutch Cabinet delegation return to Holland tomorrow.

Dr. Hatta who flew with Mr. Cochran from Jogjakarta was meeting the Cabinet delegation this evening in informal talks. Later today Mr. Hatta was expected to confer with Mr. E.M.J. Sassen, Netherlands Overseas Territories Minister and leader of the delegation, and Dr. Stikker, Dutch Foreign Minister.

PETAINE GETTING WEAKER

PARIS, Dec. 4. (Reuters): A heart specialist has been sent to 93-year-old Marshal Philippe Petain, who is serving a life sentence in a fortress on the island of Yeu off France's western coast, the Ministry of Justice disclosed today.

Marshall's lawyer, Maitre Jacques Isorli, who expressed hopes for the aged Marshal's unconditional release, told Reuters that Petain's heart condition was getting weaker and he "might be found dead any day in his cell".

CAIRO POLICE CHIEF KILLED

Sequel To Students' Rioting

CAIRO, Dec. 4 (UPA): Selim Zaky Pasha, commander of the Cairo police, was killed by a grenade explosion today when police and rioting students battled in the heart of the city with guns, hand grenades and other missiles.

Police fired into the Foad el-Awal University in the suburb of Giza after students, who had barricaded themselves inside the buildings, threw six grenades at the officers. The administrative offices and the College of Law were reported to be on fire.

LEGISLATORS QUIT

Several members of the Legislative Yuan (Parliament) are understood to have left for the south, and the Yuan has passed a resolution that all members who have left Nanking should return "to share the hardships of the present times". Chinese Press reports said over 100,000 refugees from Sian, capital of Shensi Province, were streaming southwards to Chungking.

SUN FO MAY NOT FORM CABINET

Usually well-informed circles in Shanghai said if Madame Chiang Kai-shek's mission in Washington failed to secure American aid for China, Dr. Sun Fo, newly appointed Premier, would abandon his efforts to form a Cabinet and make overtures to the Communists.

U. N. REJECTS SOVIET DEMAND

Three-Man Conciliation Committee Set Up

PARIS, Dec. 4. (Reuters): The United Nations Political Committee today adopted a proposal to set up a three-man Conciliation Commission for Palestine, but its chances of survival in a plenary session of the Assembly were regarded by informed quarters here as extremely slim.

The resolution, adopted by a margin of only four votes, set up a Commission with a vague mandate to negotiate a settlement between Jews and Arabs.

ABDULLAH PROCLAIMS HIMSELF KING OF PALESTINE

The Arabic weekly paper "Akbar El Yom" today said that a Congress of the supporters of King Abdullah of Transjordan had decided to proclaim him King of the whole of Palestine. The paper criticised Abdullah for having given "a stab in the back" to the Arab armies.

According to Akbar El Yom which did not give the source of its information, United Nations headquarters at Haifa have received official information confirming that a Congress was held by some of King Abdullah's men and agents in Jericho.

According to the paper the Congress decided among other things:—

(1) To proclaim King Abdullah as King of Transjordan and Palestine. (2) The new kingdom to be named the "Kingdom of Transjordan and Palestine". (3) To entrust King Abdullah with the task of finding a solution to the Palestine problem whether through fighting or peaceful means.

(4) To announce "their mistrust" of the Arab Higher Committee presided over by the Mufti of Jerusalem as "it does not represent the people".

SAFARULLAH AT IT AGAIN

PARIS, Dec. 4. (Reuters): Pakistan has told the United Nations Security Council that unless India abides by the Council's appeal last month to cease military action in Kashmir, it may be forced to take "appropriate defensive measures".

In a letter addressed to M. Fernand Van Langenhove, President of the Security Council the Pakistan Foreign Minister Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, said that Pakistan had respected the Security Council's resolution and would continue to refrain from any aggravating action.

CAIRO POLICE CHIEF KILLED

CAIRO, Dec. 4 (UPA): Selim Zaky Pasha, commander of the Cairo police, was killed by a grenade explosion today when police and rioting students battled in the heart of the city with guns, hand grenades and other missiles.

Police fired into the Foad el-Awal University in the suburb of Giza after students, who had barricaded themselves inside the buildings, threw six grenades at the officers. The administrative offices and the College of Law were reported to be on fire.

When Selim Zaky's armored car drew up outside, a student threw a grenade. It exploded at head-level just as he stepped from his car. He died instantly.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR VISITS LOVETT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPA): Italian Ambassador Alberto Tarchiani visited Acting Secretary of State Robert Lovett this morning, discussing the student resistance.

"STAB IN THE BACK" TO ARAB ARMIES

Transjordan Ruler Declares Himself King Of Palestine

U. N. REJECTS SOVIET DEMAND

Three-Man Conciliation Committee Set Up

CAIRO, Dec. 4. (Reuters): Dr. Ralph Bunche, the acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine, who arrived here today, commenting on the report that King Abdullah had proclaimed himself King of Palestine and Transjordan told Reuters:—

"I heard of this in Athens but have not been officially notified. If the report is confirmed it will alter the entire Palestine picture," Dr. Bunche added.

He was leaving for Amman tomorrow to see King Abdullah. He is meeting the Egyptian Premier Nokrashi Pasha and may meet the War Minister, Haidar Pasha, today to discuss the prospects of an armistice in Palestine.

The United Nations Political Committee today adopted a proposal to set up a three-man Conciliation Commission for Palestine, but its chances of survival in a plenary session of the Assembly were regarded by informed quarters here as extremely slim.

The resolution, adopted by a margin of only four votes, set up a Commission with a vague mandate to negotiate a settlement between Jews and Arabs.

In the words of one delegate, it is no more than the former mediator "multiplied by three". Unless there are surprising behind-the-scenes negotiations at the last minute, even this skeleton resolution appears doomed to extinction in the plenary session, where it requires a two-thirds majority to pass.

If this happens, it would mean that the General Assembly washed its hands of the Palestine issue and left all the responsibility in the hands of Dr. Ralph Bunche, the acting Mediator.

The task of keeping peace in Palestine and attempting to negotiate a settlement between the parties would then fall solely on the Security Council.

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In a letter addressed to M. Fernand Van Langenhove, President of the Security Council the Pakistan Foreign Minister Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, said that Pakistan had respected the Security Council's resolution and would continue to refrain from any aggravating action.

He added "the Government of Pakistan wish to point out that in spite of declarations to the contrary by India's representative at the meeting of the Security Council on November 20 India has continued to build up its forces in Jammu and Kashmir and has persisted in its all-out offensive."

Unless the Government abide by the appeal made by the Security Council and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan and desist from further military action in Kashmir, the Pakistan Government may be forced in self-defence to take appropriate measures to meet the threat which Indian military operations present to them."

ROHTAS WORKERS ON STRIKE

PATNA, Dec. 4. (A.P.I.): About 6,000 workers of the Rohtas Industries Ltd., which include cement, sugar, paper, vegetable ghee and oil, of Dalmianagar went on strike today according to a report received here.

HAZARE'S CENTURY AGAINST W. INDIES

West Zone 295 For Six In First Innings

POONA, Dec. 4.—A prolific fourth wicket partnership between V. S. Hazare and G. Kishenchand which yielded 161 runs was the main feature of the second day's play of the match between the WEST INDIES and the WEST ZONE player here. The WEST ZONE after losing two of their batsmen cheaply this morning later made a magnificent recovery and at the close of play had piled up 295 runs for the loss of five wickets.

Vijay Hazare, the skipper of the WEST ZONE at last struck his real form and hit up a brilliant century against the visitors.

The following are the scores:—

SCORE BOARD	
WEST INDIES (First Innings)	
WEST ZONE (First Innings)	
M. R. Rege c Cameron b Goddard	49
S. W. Sohoni b Gomez	0
P. R. Umrigar c Goddard b Atkinson	6
V. S. Hazare s Walcott b Ferguson	137
G. Kishenchand c and b Gomez	53
B. B. Nimbalkar not out	23
U. M. Merchant not out	20
(R. B. Nimbalkar, M. N. Raiji, S. D. Deodhar and J. M. Patel to bat)	
Extras	7

(Total for 5 wickets) 295

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1 for 13, 2 for 36, 3 for 84, 4 for 245, 5 for 251.

BOWLING ANALYSIS	
	O. M. R. W.
G. E. Gomez	23 6 50 2
D. Atkinson	23 5 49 1
J. D. Goddard	20 10 32 1
F. J. Cameron	32 10 74 0
J. B. Stollmeyer	3 0 12 0
W. Ferguson	18 1 46 1
E. Weekes	4 0 25 0

TATA'S TRIUMPH OVER TIMES "A"

SENIOR HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata's still maintain their position at the top of the league table having so far gained 7 points in the four games played. Today they beat the Senior String of the "Times of India" by three goals to two. As the score indicates it was a narrow victory but the Star Studded Tata Side always manages to prevail.

Tata's opened their account in the very first few minutes of play scored by centre forward Lenny D'Souza with an easy placement. Thereafter Tata's continue to dominate the play and it looked at one time as though they were well set for a big score and within 5 minutes of netting the first goal. J. D'Mello, right inner added the next goal and after another five minutes the same player scored again, the "Times" attack now woke up and forced 3 penalty corners but they failed to gain any advantage. One minute later from a penalty corner awarded against the goalkeeper, F. Correia scored. Tata's would have scored again but Gibson in goal saved what looked an easy goal.

In the second half both sides were roughing it out and it was in the fourth minute of play that Tony Vaz playing as centre forward scored. Both sides now tried desperately to score but they failed to take advantage of the numerous chances that came their way. The Pressmen should have equalized but the Tata's goalie saved in the very last few minutes of play. Tata's thus ran out winners by three goals to two.

THE TEAMS:

TATA'S "A": L. Pinto; H. Carvalho, R. S. Gentle; Perumal, G. Pereira, T. Pinto; Prem Kakar, J. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, Continho and L. Fernandes. **TIMES "A":** Gibson; P. Fernandes, Roberts; L. D'Souza, Tony Vaz, H. D'Souza; Elly, F. Correia, J. Rodricks, J. Vaz, L. Braganza.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA TRIUMPH

In the first division game played earlier Catholic Gymkhana scored a well-deserved victory over Ganeshhind Sports Club. It was a rather fast game and Catholic Gymkhana scored in the first half through D'Mello and Athaide. In the second half Ganeshhind did all the pressing, but could not pierce the goal mouth.

GOAN SPORTS "B" WIN

In the second division game played at 2-45 Goan Sports "B" beat Tata's "B" by three goals to nil. Vaz, Remedios and Abreo were the goal getters.

BANOO CAMA AND MANI BHARUCHA GO DOWN FIGHTING

The Parsee Gymkhana Table-Tennis

The Table-Tennis Tournament which is being conducted in the Parsee Gymkhana proved to be a very dull affair on Saturday evening. The matches which were expected to be interesting were not played at all because there were many walk-overs. A. H. Khan the runners up in the lately concluded Times of India Table-Tennis tournament did not come and owing to his absence the spectators were robbed of a few interesting matches. So was the case with Osic Dyer a much fancied player for Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles.

KEEN TUSSELE

There is going to be a keen tussle for the Men's Singles Championship between H. M. Khanchand and D. H. Kapadia who have not lost a match so far. Khanchand on Saturday evening ran out an easy winner against V. M. Nadkarni the latter having proved a thorn in the side of Osic Dyer. Nadkarni is a versatile player but against the hard-hitting Khanchand he was very tame.

THACKERSEY'S DISPLAY

In the Juniors Singles Thackersey at last avenged his defeat against Mulla. Thackersey had lost to Mulla on previous occasions but to-day Thackersey proved too good for him, the match being fully extended.

There were no Men's Doubles matches because three of the six pairs were scratched.

In the Mixed Doubles D. H. Kapadia and Gool Nasikwalla reigned supreme after having beaten K. S. Cooper and Meera Gajendrasingh and the other pair being J. S. Patkar and Mani Bharucha in two straight sets.

In the Ladies Doubles Enid Bocarro and Gool Nasikwalla are on the top for they have not yet lost a match and beat on Saturday S. Dharap and Jaya Walawalkar. The other ladies Doubles between Nasikwalla and Bocarro vs Banoo Cama and Mani Bharucha provided a few thrilling moments which were though far from compensating.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RESULTS:—

Women's Singles

Enid Bocarro beat Rhoda Shroff, 21-8, 21-9; Meera Gajendrasingh beat Mani Bharucha, 24-22, 21-19; beat Amina Joosab, 11-21, 22-20, 21-19.

Women's Doubles

Rhoda Shroff and Meera Gajendrasingh beat Banoo Cama and Mani Bharucha, 21-19, 21-14; beat Jaya Walawalkar and Suhas Dharap, 21-19, 21-16; Gool Nasikwalla and Enid Bocarro beat Jaya Walawalkar and Suhas Dharap, 21-10, 21-16; beat Banoo Cama and Mani Bharucha, 22-24, 21-15, 21-8.

Mixed Doubles

D. H. Kapadia and Gool Nasikwalla w.o. O. Dyer and Enid Bocarro, beat

K. S. Cooper and Meera Gajendrasingh, 21-15, 21-16; beat J. S. Patkar and Mani Bharucha, 21-11, 21-15; S. N. Motivala and Rhoda Shroff beat J. S. Patkar and Mani Bharucha, 21-12, 10-21, 21-13; beat H. M. Khanchand and Jaya Walawalkar, 21-17, 18-21, 21-17.

Juniors' Singles

S. K. Thackersey beat N. M. Mulla, 21-14, 17-21, 21-14; beat B. M. Vakil, 22-20, 21-12; N. M. Mulla beat M. M. Desai, 21-18, 21-16; B. M. Vakeel w.o. D. P. Sampat; D. P. Sampat beat M. M. Desai, 21-6, 21-15; N. N. Mulla beat A. I. Jacob, 21-19, 21-17; D. P. Sampat beat A. I. Jacob, 21-11, 21-12.

Men's Doubles

D. H. Kapadia and R. Khatau w.o. B. A. Laljee and V. V. Prabhu; w.o. A. H. Khan and J. S. Patkar; S. N. Motivala and K. N. S. Narayanan w.o. B. A. Laljee and V. V. Prabhu; A. H. Khan and J. S. Patkar w.o. B. A. Laljee and V. V. Prabhu; V. M. Nadkarni and N. B. Mistry w.o. O. Dyer and H. M. Khanchand; w.o. A. H. Khan and J. S. Patkar.

Men's Singles

D. H. Kapadia w.o. A. H. Khan; w.o. O. Dyer; H. M. Khanchand w.o. A. H. Khan; beat V. M. Nadkarni, 21-11, 21-14; S. N. Motivala beat Y. S. Vyas, 21-9, 18-21, 21-11, lost to N. B. Mistry, 16-21, 16-21; N. B. Mistry beat K. S. Cooper 14-21, 21-19, 21-17; K. S. Cooper beat Y. S. Vyas, 21-19, 21-17; K. N. S. Narayanan beat V. M. Nadkarni, 21-15, 21-17; w.o. O. Dyer.

Fixtures For Sunday

MORNING SESSION

S. N. Motivala vs. K. S. Cooper. O. Dyer vs. H. M. Khanchand. V. M. Nadkarni and N. B. Mistry vs. S. N. Motivala and K. N. S. Narayan.

Rhoda Shroff vs. Jaya Walawalkar. D. H. Kapadia vs. V. M. Nadkarni. Khanchand and Jaya Walawalkar vs. K. S. Cooper and Meera Gajendrasingh.

S. N. Motivala vs. V. M. Nadkarni. Meera Gajendrasingh vs. Jaya Walawalkar.

Y. S. Vyas vs. N. B. Mistry. K. N. S. Narayan vs. A. H. Khan. Amnia Joosab vs. Rhoda Shroff.

Osic Dyer vs. N. B. Mistry. K. N. S. Narayan vs. K. S. Cooper. J. S. Patkar and Mani Bharucha vs. O. Dyer and E. Bocarro.

B. M. Vakil vs. N. M. Desai. H. M. Khanchand and O. Dyer vs. S. Motivala vs. K. N. S. Narayan.

EVENING SESSION

(4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P.M.) H. M. Khanchand and Jaya Walawalkar vs. O. Dyer and Enid Bocarro. Y. S. Vyas vs. A. H. Khan.

D. H. Kapadia vs. H. M. Khanchand. A. I. Jacob vs. S. K. Thackersey.

D. H. Kapadia and R. M. Khatau vs. H. M. Khanchand and Osic Dyer.

TIMES SHIELD CRICKET

Junior Division

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the scores so far in the Times Shield for Junior teams played today:—

ESPLANADE MAIDAN: May and Baker Recreation Club vs. I.C.I. Sports Club.

I.C.I. Sports Club 146 for 5 (N. S. Sakroo batting 52, T. J. Daryawardi batting 60; Daruwalla 3 for 76.)

BARONET CLUB GROUND: Bombay Co. Ltd. vs. Godrej Staff Club. Godrej Staff Club: 161. (Sanjana 28, Kharas 25, Unwalla 25 not out, D'Souza 5 for 29 Palekar 3 for 47.)

CROSS MAIDAN: G.E.C. Sports Club vs. Reserve Bank Sports Club. G.E.C. Sports Club 39. (M. S. Hep-tulla 4 for 14 M. Samel 5 for 18.)

Reserve Bank Sports Club, 42 for no loss (Ingle batting 22, Jal Mehta batting 20.)

CROSS MAIDAN PLOT NO. 2: Larsen and Toubro Sports Club vs. Khatau Sports Club "A".

Larsen and Toubro S. C. 61. (G. V. Sampat 5 for 29, J. Asar 3 for 1.)

Khatau Sports: 34 for 5. (Lokhande batting 10.)

CROSS MAIDAN PLOT NO. 5: Hardcastle Waud Sports Club vs. Jai Bharat Ins. Sports Club.

Hardcastle Waud: S. C. 114 for 5. (Gonsalves batting 42; Haldankar 3 for 37.)

CROSS MAIDAN PLOT NO. 9: Kohinoor Mills Sports Club vs. Lever Sports Club.

Kohinoor Mills Sports Club 128. (P. V. Gupta 52, Kenny 33, S. S. Padbidri 7 for 65.)

OVAL PLOT NO. 2: Telephone Club vs. India United Mills No. 213. S. C. Telephone Club 96. (Wagle 14; Abreo 3 for 19.)

India United Mills 2 and 3 S. C. 6 for no loss.

HOLKAR HIT UP 295 FOR 8 WICKETS

Mushtaq's Century

INDORE, Dec. 4: The Holkar Team in their Ranji Trophy match against C. P. hit up 295 for eight wickets at the close of play today. The C.P. in their first innings had scored 270 runs. A scintillating century of Mushtaqi and a fine knock of 88 by Nevaskar were the highlights of Holkar's innings.

The following are the scores:—

C.P. AND BERAR (1st Innings) 247

HOLKAR (1st Innings)

Ishtaqali b Kesari 25

Nivsarkar b Sane 88

Mushtaqali c and b Kesari 112

Sarwate c and b S. S. Thakur 25

C. K. Nayudu b S. S. Thakur 4

C. S. Nayudu b Kesari 0

Jagdale lbw b Kesari 13

G. N. Kunzru b S. S. Thakur 2

J. N. Bhaya batting 12

Gaekwad batting 1

Extras 13

Total for (8 wks.) 295

Pt. Nehru To Receive Buddhist Relics

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3. (U.P.I.): Quite a large number of Buddhist pilgrims are arriving in Calcutta from all over the world on the occasion of reception of the sacred Buddhist relics that are being brought back to India from London, where they had been removed about a century ago.

The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, will receive the relics at Calcutta on the 14th January next.

BRADMAN HITS UP ANOTHER CENTURY

Receives Greatest Ovation Of His Career

MELBOURNE, Dec. 4. (Reuter) Don Bradman received the greatest ovation heard at the Melbourne Cricket Ground for many years when he went out to bat on the second day of his Testimonial Match today.

The huge crowd of more than 55,000 stamped and whistled as he walked nervously to the wicket.

Later in the day the crowd approached 65,000 easily topping the previous non-Test figure of 44,000 set up when England met Victoria in 1946.

Australian racing sportman John Wren had offered Bradman one pound for every run he scored with minimum of £ 200 even if he should get two "ducks".

Bradman, batting quite confidently reached his 50 just before tea, taken with his side's score at 227 for the loss of two wickets in reply to Lindsay Hassett's Eleven's first innings total of 406.

Hassett's side with nine wickets down at last night close were soon all out today, Sam Loxton taking bowling honours with three wickets for 39.

When stumps were drawn Bradman's side were 364 for six in reply to Hassett's team 406, Len Johnson, the Queensland fast medium bowler took two for 46 and Colin McCool two for 58.

Official attendance was 53,000 and the receipts £ 4,488.

SCORE BOARD

HASSETT'S ELEVEN (First Innings)

W. A. Brown c Tallon b Noblet	5
S. Barnes c and b Ian Johnson	32
A. L. Hassett c Tallon b Loxton	36
N. Harvey Tallon b Raymer	34
W. Langdon c Tallon b Loxton	60
C. McCool c Ian Johnson b Loxton	35
R. Lindwall c and b Raymer	104
R. Siggers c Meulman b Ring	52
L. Johnson c Loxton b Ring	9
B. Deodand not out	9
W. Johnston c Bradman b Ian Johnson	15
Extras	16

Total

406

BRADMAN'S ELEVEN (First Innings)

A. Morris c and b McCool	25
K. Meuleman c and b L. Johnson	100
R. Hamence stumped Siggers b McCool	58
D. Bradman c Harvey b Dooland	123
K. Miller b Johnson	2
S. Loxton b Johnston	21
D. Raymer no tout	11
Ian Johnson not out	14
(G. Noblet, D. Ring and D. Tallon to bat)	
Extras	10

Total (for six wickets)

364

MUNSHI'S ADVICE TO GUJARAT STUDENTS

BARODA, Dec. 4. (UPI): "Pandit Nehru or Sardar Patel do every thing. Let us not bother ourselves unnecessarily. If we adopt this attitude, the difficult of our nation will increase hundredfold", said Mr. K. M. Munshi inaugurating the All Gujarat Students Conference today.

He exhorted students to play their part in the making of a new India. He asked them to be self-reliant and help Government in solving the food and economic problems. Mr. Utsav Parikh presided.

U. S. Plan To Lure Soviet Satellites Away From Russia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. (U.P.A.): The United States hopes to lure Soviet satellite countries away from Russia with economic goods, it was revealed here to-day.

This hope was expressed in a confidential report drawn up by the staff of the Joint Congressional "Watchdog" Committee on Foreign Aid. The report is based on consultations with officials of the State Department and the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Poona Municipal Workers' Strike Notice

POONA, Dec. 4 (UPI): About 2,500 workers of the Poona City Municipality including sweepers and scavengers have given notice of strike. Their main demand is increase in the pay to labourers doing hard work and house rent allowance to those who draw more than Rs. 55 a month.

LEGAL AID TO LITIGANTS

Chagla To Bring Karwar's Grievances To Govt.'s Notice

KARWAR, Dec. 3, (A.P.I.): Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, replying to an address of welcome presented by the Karwar Municipality gave the assurance that he would apprise the Government of the Municipality's strong protest against the recent orders under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Act and Tenancy Act which prohibit legal aid to litigants. Mr. M. G. Kasbekar, President of the Karwar Municipality read the address.

Referring to the hope expressed by the Municipality that separation of the Judiciary from the Executive should be effected immediately, the Chief Justice said: "If we want to maintain our independence and preserve democracy and citizens rights we should have a judiciary which is fearless and independent. Judges should decide even against the Government without any fear if a case before them demands such judgements. Under the British Government we had an independent judiciary and we want to continue it now."

COURT MEDIUM

Regarding the demand made by the Municipality that as the majority of the people of Karwar have Konkani as the mother tongue evidence given in the court in that language should not be translated into Kannada as was done at present but should be retained in original language the Chief Justice stated that he fully realised that a language of a court should be the litigants' language. He assured them that he would try and see what he could do about this demand.

Expressing surprise that Karwar lacked railway communications and facilities of electricity the Chief Justice urged the people of Karwar district to strive in every way to establish a Railway link and have electricity. He also expressed his surprise at not finding any College in the whole district and suggested that Arts College should be first started.

He also paid a tribute to Karwar for the atmosphere of harmony in the district.

TAXI DRIVER ASSAULTED & ROBBED

Vehicle Found Abandoned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three men who, by their appearance, seemed to be Punjabis, are alleged to have assaulted a city taxi driver, robbed him of his cash and driven away in his taxi. They were obviously, however, not interested in the taxi except as a means of accomplishing a quick get away and after that purpose was achieved they abandoned the taxi some ten miles from the scene of their adventures.

It is stated that the three men posing as "fares" hailed a taxi at the Y. M. C. A. taxi stand at Lamington Road last night. They asked to be driven to the Hornby Vellard. When the taxi, under instructions from them, halted at a lonely spot, they suddenly pounced on the driver, robbed him of his day's earnings, pulled him out of the taxi, beat him up and as he lay on the road helpless, they drove away in the taxi.

The poor driver, presently recovered, found himself stranded and trekked to the Agrida police station to make a complaint. The Police immediately intimated all stations to look out for the taxi—which was found abandoned this morning.

No arrests have been made so far.

Charge Of Theft

Arnold Ronald Wodgan is alleged to have stolen two cameras put up for show in a shop at Colaba. He tried to escape, but was sighted by the shop-keeper and was soon arrested. He was released on bail by Mr. M. T. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

KING TO BROADCAST

ON CHRISTMAS DAY

LONDON, Dec. 3, (Reuter): The King who is suffering from an obstruction to the blood circulation in one leg will broadcast to the nation and commonwealth on Christmas day as in previous years it was officially announced today.

No indication was given in the announcement of where the King will be when he makes his Christmas broadcast.

In previous years he has broadcast from his study at Sandringham the Royal country establishment.

The broadcast will be at 3 p.m. (G.M.T.) (8-30 p.m. I.S.T.)

"Help To Consolidate India's Independence"

KRISHNAMACHARI'S CALL TO RAJPUTANA UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

JAIPUR, Dec. 4.

"It is your duty as educated men in a Free India to assist in consolidating our newly won independence and securing the largest measure of social justice for the people", said Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Jaipur State and the Pro-Chancellor of the Rajputana University addressing the first convocation of the University today, here.

"You can only do this by fighting for the highest standards of rectitude in public life; working unceasingly against communalism and provincialism; and striving to create a strong public opinion in favour of the United Nations and for the large surrender of national sovereignty which is indispensable for its successful functioning", he added.

NEW ERA

He continued: "India has now attained independence and we are at the threshold of a new era. You are fortunate—and this should be a constant source of inspiration to you and a call to high endeavour—that, when you leave the portals of the University, you will be called upon to play your part in shaping the future of Free India."

Whatever your position in life, however, on every one of you there is an obligation to give the best that is in you to assist in the consolidation of our newly won independence and in creating conditions which will afford to the millions of India the largest measure of social justice and "the assurance that they will live out their lives in freedom from fear and want." This duty you can discharge only if you constantly bear in mind certain fundamental ideas.

DETERIORATION OF MORAL FACTS

A distressing fact in India's life is the deterioration in moral values that has taken place in recent times. It has been suggested that this is not confined to India and is due to the uncertainty and questioning which has resulted from the war—that this is "a time of doubt" in which old values have disappeared and new ones have not taken their place. But whatever the reason may be, the evil is fairly widespread. It shows itself in many forms. We have for example the extensive black markets which defeat all control measures and cause untold hardship; tax evasions on a large scale; lowered standards of rectitude in the public services; frequent strikes and deliberate slowing down of vital production, etc. It is your duty to wage unceasing war against this evil.

You should work for the rediscovery of the spiritual values for which India has always stood. For centuries, the ideal of the human personality attaining perfection by action done in a spirit of dedication and without attachment to results has been the central dominating message to us in India and the main article of faith with us. It is indeed the most valuable part of our heritage and it sustained us during long periods of political subjection. It will be nothing short of a tragedy if, when we have won freedom, we should forget this message.

SECULAR STATE

"The Constituent Assembly has decided that India should be a secular democratic State. In a secular State persons belonging to different races or religions enjoy equal rights. The Constituent Assembly's decision, which is for a multi-national State, thus embodies a verdict which has the support of history. Two evils in our society work against the full realisation of this ideal. The first of these is communalism.

"It will be your duty to see that this evil is rooted out completely. The Government of India's policy in regard to minorities has been laid down in unmistakable terms—it is to apply to them the principles of "justice, equality and good government." You should see that this policy is translated into action, without reservation, in your own sphere of influence and that you strive for communal goodwill and friendship.

PROVINCIALISM

The second evil is 'provincialism' of which we see evidences every day. Nothing can be more inimical to the spread of genuine democratic principles and to the unity of India than the mistaken idea that there is a conflict of interests among different parts of India."

"All over the world, there is a chronic sense of insecurity, due to the fact that the great nations of the world have not been able to find a



Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, pro-Chancellor of Rajputana University.

solution for the difficult questions left by the war and a lasting basis on which world peace can be assured. India has declared its firm faith in the United Nations and its determination to support the organisation. There can be no doubt that this is the only sound policy. If unfortunately the United Nations should fail, there is no hope for world peace and for the survival of modern civilisation. What is essential is that people all over the world should support the United Nations and that all of you should create a strong public opinion in favour of its ideals and for strengthening the organisation for the efficient discharge of its functions."

He congratulated the students on the degrees they had obtained.

The Rajputana University has been in existence for nearly 16 months. The University has now begun to conduct all examinations; it has obtained recognition for its degrees. The University is a co-operative effort. The States of Rajputana have joined together to set it up.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE DEFENCE PACT GOES INTO EFFECT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, (U.P.A.): The United States and 13 other American republics were formally bound together today in an historic alliance pledging joint action to defend the Western Hemisphere against outside attack.

The "Pole-to-Pole" Defence Pact, signed at Rio de Janeiro 15 months ago, went into force when Costa Rica filed its ratification with the Pan-American Union at elaborate ceremonies here. It brought the number of ratifications to the required two-thirds.

MORE E.C.A. AUTHORIZATIONS
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, (UPI): E.C.A. today announced \$16,326,000 in recovery authorizations to bring the total to date to \$3,875,602,331.

NORTH ATLANTIC MILITARY ALLIANCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Reuter): Negotiations for a North Atlantic Military Alliance between the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg were expected to begin here early next week.

Draft proposals brought here yesterday by King's messenger, were said by officials to have been agreed by all five western powers and to constitute a working document to guide their Ambassadors in Washington.

Negotiations are several weeks behind schedule, but it was hoped to have the pact ready for Congress ratification by March.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Lecture on "What a Truly Wise aspires for?" in English, tomorrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

ALLEGED BARBARITIES Jagirdar's Sons Arrested As Suspects

(From Our Correspondent)

JODHPUR, (By Mail): The Government of Jodhpur have taken drastic action in connection with an alleged revolting act of cruelty, in Nimvol a Jagirdar's village. In September last it is alleged that two sons of a local Jagirdar cut off the nose and ears of a public worker. The public feeling at this occurrence was greatly stirred. As the police encountered difficulty in carrying out investigations, the Government of Jodhpur, has taken over the management of Jagir under the Court of Wards, and directed the Thakur of Nimbol to reside with his family in Jodhpur, and not to leave it without the written permission of the District Magistrate, Jodhpur. The two alleged culprits, the sons of the Jagirdar are under arrest and police investigation is in progress.

CONGRESS WINS ALL JUNAGADH SEATS

JUNAGADH, Dec. 3, (A.P.I.): All the seven seats to the Saurashtra Constituent Assembly from Junagadh State have been captured by the Congress with the withdrawal to-day of all the independent candidates opposing the Congress nominee.

The seven elected members from Junagadh will meet separately at dates to be fixed later, and decide about their future constitutional position 'vis-a-vis' Saurashtra, namely whether to merge with Saurashtra or not.

In the event of Junagadh merging, it is likely the covenant will be revised so as to include Junagadh also as one of the covenanting States.

NEW CONSTITUTION BY AUG. 15, 1949

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3, (U.P.I.): In view of the slow progress which has hitherto been made by the Constituent Assembly, talks in lobby circles to-day reflected a marked desire not to hurry through the remaining provisions of the Draft Constitution.

According to the present schedule, the Assembly will finally adjourn the present session on Jan. 15, after a brief recess for the Congress Session. It is felt that when the Assembly reassembles sometime about the middle of May next, it should continue this session so as to adopt the Constitution before the second anniversary of Indian Independence.

Lobby circles emphasise that it would be appropriate to proclaim Free India's new constitution, declaring India a Republic on the second anniversary of India attaining freedom from foreign domination.

STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

The State Transport Department which is a Bombay Government venture in nationalising the road transport services in the Province with a view to providing the public with better transport facilities at reasonable rates, is being run on commercial lines. The Department, therefore, expects full and unstinted co-operation from the public and invites suggestions and criticisms of a constructive nature from all sections of the public. It also expects the public promptly to bring to the notice of the management all cases of ticketless travel or instances of misbehaviour or dishonesty on the part of the Department's staff.

Suggestions, criticisms or complaints addressed to the respective Divisional Controllers may be put in the complaint boxes provided for at all station stands or sent direct to the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, State Transport Office, Asian Air Building, Globe Mill Passage, Worli, Bombay 18.

Jairamdas For Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 3, (A.P.I.): India's Minister of agriculture, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram will arrive here on December 6 by air from Delhi to study the famine conditions in the district and leave by air for Bombay in the evening.

Travancore Premier Meets Nehru

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3, (A.P.I.): Mr. T. K. Narayanan Pillai, Premier of Travancore met the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today. He will leave for Trivandrum tomorrow.

THEY PASS THE WINNING POST AT MAHALAXMI

Favourites Go Down Like Pins

FERIAL SURPRISES IN CHIEF EVENT

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday. Punters made a costly trip to Mahalaxmi today at the decision of the second day's programme when only one firm favourite, Aman, materialised in the card.

Ferial sprang a big surprise in the chief event of the day when scoring at 33 to 1. The seven year-old mare was not prominent till the grand stands but thereafter shot like a bolt from the blue to win by 1-3/4 lengths from Ramal. The popular choice, Jeanne D'Arc was another 1-1/2 lengths away third and Raj Doot fourth. Je Reviens hit the front quickly and led the field by several lengths till the turn. Her strides weakened in the straight where Ramal in turn led for a while and ultimately she failed to withstand the devastating run of Ferial. Je Reviens appears to possess sprinting abilities and we may see her pick a nice race one of these days.

Balam, a serious contender for this season's classics trounced opposition in the mile event, C. H. Malone Plate. Most surprisingly there was very heavy wagering on Navvara in this event but with utmost difficulty he could place 3-1/2 lengths behind the winner. Balam has now cleared the doubt that he is not a mere sprinter and hence I hope to see him challenge the unbeaten Prince of Ramgarh in the classics whenever they meet.

There was a nasty accident in the Meerut Plate, the first leg of the treble pool event in which riders Kasbekar, Purshotam and Majeed fell approaching the four from Who's That, Janeve and Eileen respectively. Who's That and Eileen marched past the winning post riderless while Janeve had to be removed in the horse van.

Jockeys Dar and Khade steered doubles each. The first-named recorded a double for Mrs. Hutton through Down South and Sonnet early in the afternoon. Khade scored facile wins on Aman and King Sheridan while among the trainers Paddy Rylands alone had the distinction of a double.

The following are the results:—

THE LAHORE PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
Rao Sahab D. K. Parker's **TRANK CALL** 8-12 S. Chavan 1
M/s. Mahomed Nafa and Sevaram Dipchand's **GIPSY FLOWER** 8-12 Damodar 2
Maharani Seetadevi's **KALPANA** 8-12 K. Hassan 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's **SUPRIYA** 8-12 Mitchell 4
Won by 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length.
All ran.
Time: 1 minute 18 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 25 and Rs. 39.

THE MEERUT PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's **SONNET** 8-2 N. Dar 1
M/s. Abid H. Doctor and E. I. Sargon's **BLANK CHEQUE** 9-3 Shiba 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's **PLUCKY PRINCESS** 7-12 Purtoo S. 3
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri's **CHETNA** 9-4 Mullsingh 4
Won by 1 length, 3 1/2 lengths, 5 lengths.
Not run: Chandra Kumar, Post to Post, Desert Hawk, Big Hit, Maha Nanda, Miss Prestige, Crepe de Chine.
Time: 1 minute 18 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 20.

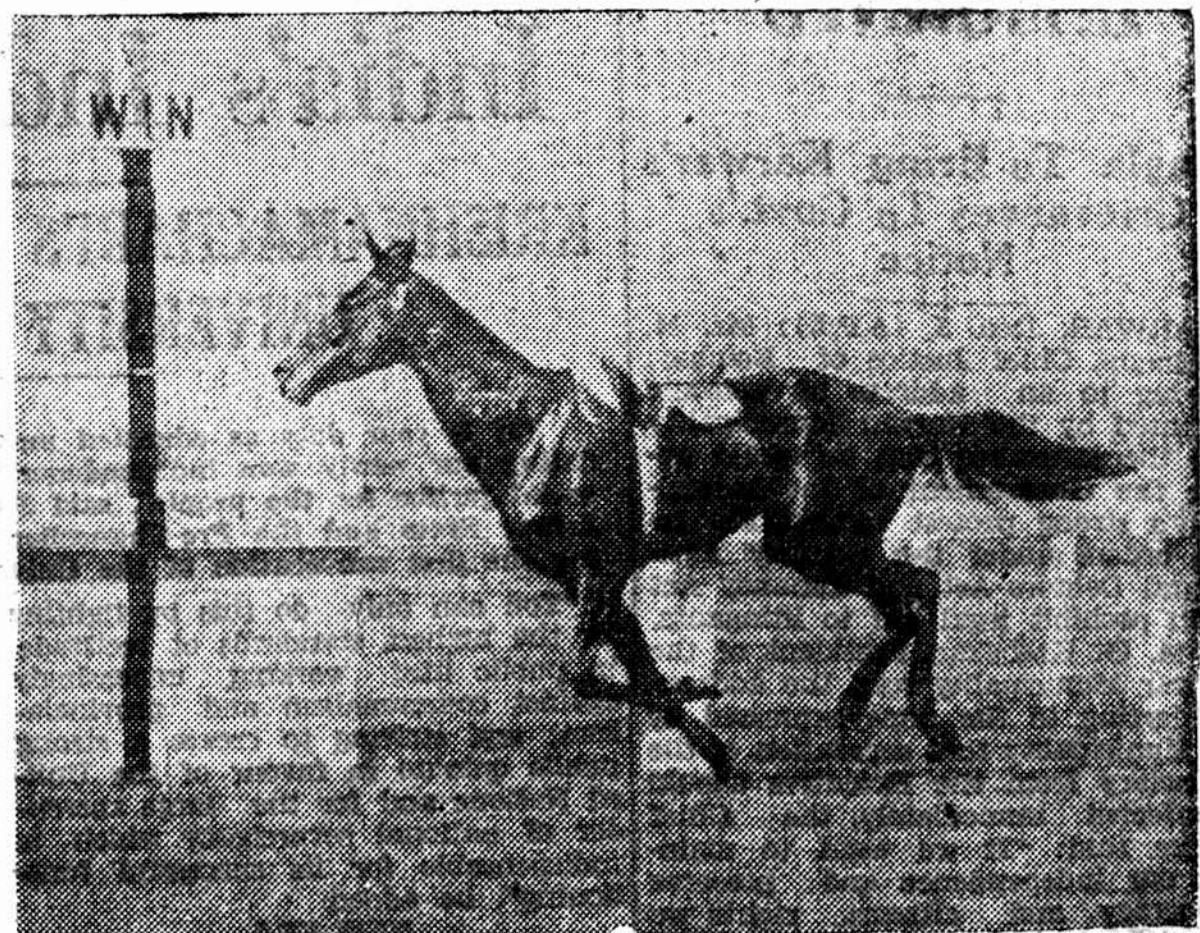
THE C. H. MALONE PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's **BALAM** 8-11 Khimsingh 1
Sir Shantidas Askuran's **NAVVARA** 8-12 Evans 2
Mr. A. A. Suarwalla's **ADELINE** 7-8 Roberts 3
M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhai and Purshotam Jethabhai's **BAAZ BAHADUR** 7-10 G. Chavan 4
Won by 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Not run: Happy Go Lucky, Windsor Park.
Time: 1 minute 43 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13.

THE BELLASIS PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's **DU BARRY**

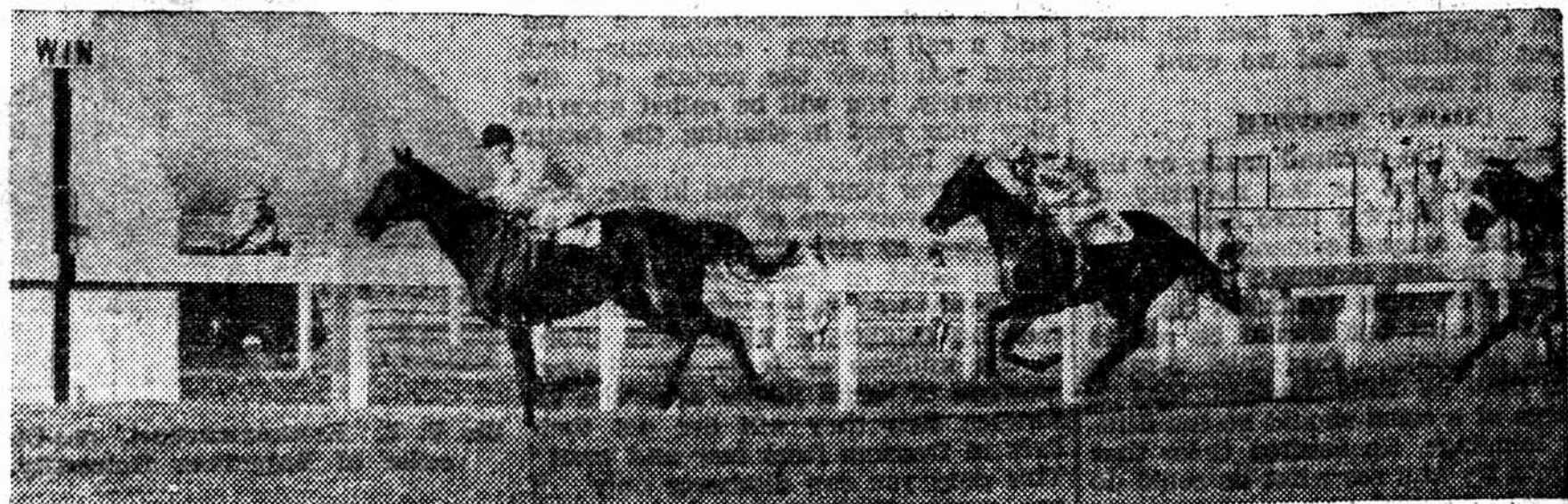
8-11 Kadam 1
Sir Sultan Chinoy's **BROKEN MASK** 7-10 Sk. Ahmed 2
The Raja of Miraj Jnr.'s **BLUE LOTUS** 9-0 Argade 3
Mr. M. Shroff's **ROBIN ADAIR** 7-6 G. Chavan 4
Won by Nk., 1 1/2 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.

Not run: Star in a Million, Chetna, Miss Ruddy, Home Spun.
Time: 1 minute 59 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 113. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.

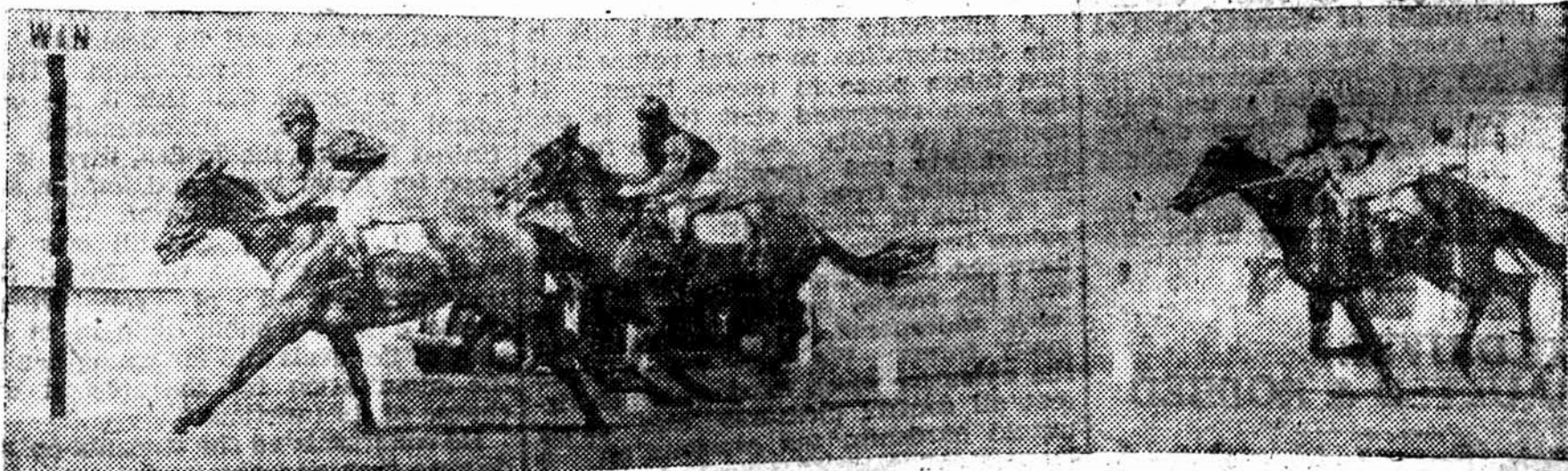
THE PURANDHAR PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.
M/s. A. S. Motabhai and S. Fazli's **AMAN** 8-6 P. Khade 1



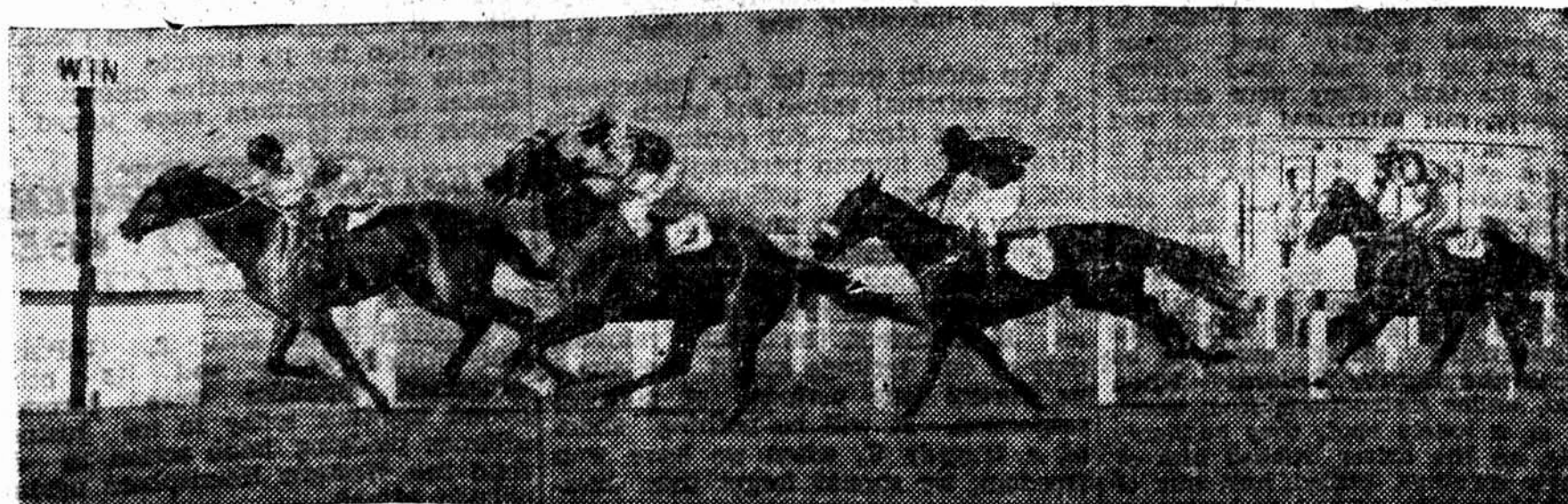
"Who's that" Dropped his jockey and finished on his own without a bridle in the Meerut Plate.



Finish of the H. C. Clifton Plate: "Ferial", first; "Ramal" second and "Jeanne D'Arc" third.



Winners of the Lahore Plate (Division I) "Trunk Call" first, "Gipsy Flower" second and "Kalpana" third.



The Bellasis Plate: "Du Barry" first "Broken Mask" second "Blue Lotus" third.

M/s. Abde A., Mansur A., and Mustan A. Tyebjee's **TANTALUM** 7-10 Cunningham 1
M/s. S. Zito and E. S. Raymond 8-7 Medhe 2
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's **MANDIL** 9-0 Antoo 3
Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 2 lengths, 3/4 length.
Not run: Courage, Moulin Rouge, Palmy Days.
Time: 1 minute 30 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 25 and Rs. 53.

THE H. C. CLIFTON PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's **FERIAL** 8-7 Mitchell 1
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's **RAMAL** 8-2 Evans 2
Maharaja of Idar's **JEANNE D'ARC** 8-13 Rickaby 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's **RAJ DOOT** 8-8 Mullsingh 4
Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.
All ran.
Time: 1 minute 43 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 346. Places Rs. 42, Rs. 14 and Rs. 14.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's **KING**

SHERIDAN 8-0 P. Khade 1
Mr. R. J. Gazdar's **GAME BID** 8-6 Aurobinda 2
Mr. K. S. Irani's **MAH-I-NAU** 8-10 Gumansingh 3
Mr. Diamond's **MY PET** 8-6 Evans 4
Not run: Ghizala, Nirvana, Azad Hind.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 37 and Rs. 139.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEIGHT LIFTING ASSOCIATION: 1st "Narayan Memorial" Weight Lifting Competition today (Sunday) at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises of Prof. Narayan's Modern Health Home opp. R. A. Pudar College, Lakhamsey Napoo Road, Matunga (G.I.P.).

Pak Delegation For Inter-Dominion Talks

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4. (API): Mr. Ghulam Mohamad, Finance Minister of Pakistan and leader of the Pakistan delegation to the Inter-Dominion Conference arrived here by air this evening. He was accompanied by Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta, Adviser of the Delegation, and several other officials. Mr. Sri Prakasa, Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan also arrived by air.

FACULTY OF GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY

Banaras Hindu University's Move

BANARAS, Dec. 4. (UPI): A Plan to open the faculty of Gandhian philosophy, it is reliably learnt, is envisaged by the authorities of the Banaras Hindu University. Distinguished scholars will be supplied with a copious library equipped with biographies and reference books on Gandhiji for preparing themselves for teaching the subject and the course will be included in the curriculum from the next session.

Suggestions in this connection have been invited from Messrs. K. G. Mashruwala, Pyarelal, J. C. Kumarappa, Vinobha Bhawe, Shreemati Meera-Ben and a few other notables.

LONDON, Dec. 4. (Reuter): Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Marshall Plan Administrator, due in London today from Washington, was expected to receive tomorrow the findings of the Humphrey Committee which has been inspecting German plants scheduled for dismantling.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 4. The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day being Saturday. There was some enquiries about Indian copper and Bengal steels. Tata steel Defds shares were quoted at Rs. 1,580 nominally.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 4. The cotton market was very steady today with improved buying. The market opened at Rs. 603-8 for February delivery and advanced at Rs. 606 under Bull support and short covering. At this level increased realising appeared and the market steadied at Rs. 605-8. It is said that Bulls do not support the idea of fixing prices for closing out all outstanding contracts and now the matter would be placed before the Government.

Later on there was further realising and closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—
I.C.C. February 604 12
I.C.C. May 598 0
I.C.C. July 602 8
I.C.C. September 603 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 4.
February highest 604 1/4 lowest 599 1/2 closing 603 1/2
May highest 597 lowest 593 1/2 closing 596 3/4
July highest 601 1/2 lowest 597 3/4 closing 600 3/4
September highest 602 1/2 lowest 598 1/4 closing 601 1/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Bombay, Dec. 4.
Indian Cotton February Contract is 912 cents below New York March at exchange rate 331.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 4. The Bullion market was fairly steady today with moderate business passing. At the opening there was scattered selling but the market improved in subsequent trading on better support. At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 176 and declined at Rs. 175-11 on scattered selling. Thereafter prices steadily improved at Rs. 176-6 on better support and steadied at Rs. 176-3. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 178.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 113 and after declining at Rs. 112-13-6 advanced at Rs. 113-3. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 114 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75-4.

Later on there was renewed buying in silver which pushed up silver to Rs. 176 1/2. Gold was steady.

Final quotations were as under:—
Forward Silver 176 12
Ready Silver 178 8
Forward Gold 113 1
Ready Gold 113 14
Sovereigns 75 4

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 4. The local produce market opened steady today and prices moved within a narrow range on professional buying and selling.

Castor seeds May delivery opened at Rs. 133/11 and after declining at Rs. 133/8 improved to Rs. 133/14 on renewed buying and steadied at the opening level.

Thereafter there was increased offerings and absence of buying support which brought down the market at Rs. 133/4.

Groundnuts were steady while there was small improvement in Linseed on good enquiries. There was no trading in February oil on some unfounded rumours.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS:—	
Khandesh quality	34 12 0
Coromandal	33 12 0
Bold ready	33 8 0
Bold Dec.-Jan.	32 14 0
Bold Feb.-March	32 14 0
CASTORSEEDS:—	
Ready	29 8 0
May delivery	133 4 0
LINSEEDS:—	
Ready	27 12 0
Nov.-Dec. delivery	27 12 0
Feb.-March	27 7 0
GROUNDNUTS OILS:—	
Ready Mills	20 0 0
December	19 9 0
January	19 3 0
February	16 12 0
Linseed Oil	16 12 0
Castor seed Oil first pressing	19 0 0
Castor seed Oil Commercial quality	17 8 0
Gingelly seed	225 to 230

Aggressive Trade Buying Pushes Up N. Y. Cotton Prices

WALL STREET DISPLAYS FIRM TONE

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. COTTON: After small opening losses due to scattered hedges and liquidation possibly based on technical considerations and disturbing foreign news the market turned quiet with movements extremely narrow. Trade houses were the best buyers with loan and export influences outstanding bullcards. Crop loans upto November 25th amounted to 2,930,000 bales against only 170,000 last year. In the afternoon prices rallied smartly closing firm on more aggressive trade buying and price fixing against French business which found contracts scarce. Large scale loan entries are steadily reducing free supply. Sales are estimated at 155,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS

New York, Dec. 3.	
December	32.37+12
March	32.40+17
March Highest	32.43+20
March Lowest	32.18-05
May	32.23+13
July	31.49+16
October	29.07+15
Middling Spot	32.95+22

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS

New York, Dec. 3.	
December	32.29+20
March	32.36+14
May	32.24+16
July	31.45+14
Middling Spot	32.00+20

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Dec. 3	
JANUARY	75.00-85
MARCH	73.30-70
ASHMOUNI:—	
December	46.13-65
February	46.20-63

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: The market opened with mixed tendencies in modest trading with changes either way mainly fractional and losses in a majority. Be-

sides some further good earnings and dividends, traders liked President Truman's assurance that business had nothing to fear from the new tax-selling. The averages were industrials 173.60 and rails 52.90. In the afternoon a stiffening tendencies developed led by industrials and specialties with the market entering into the fifth hour showing advances of fractions to one dollar or so in occasionally improved activity. Motors drew new supporters with reports that estimates of motorcar and truck production in the United States and Canada this week reached post-war peak. The market closed firm around the day's best levels.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Prices advanced on active demand set off by the department of agriculture's overnight announcement establishing first quarter 1949 grain export allocations. Commercial interests were again good buyers but the advance encountered profit-taking through commission houses and local traders and limited hedging.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.	
American Telephone & Telegraph	151-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	22-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	34
Chase National Bank	33-1/8
Sinclair Oil	22-3/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	44-1/8
General Electric Co.	38-3/8
General Motors	57-7/8
Ingersoll Rand	72-1/4
International Nickel	29-7/8
National City Bank of New York	36-5/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13-3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17
Texas Corporation	54-3/8
Union Carbide	40-3/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	39-3/4
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	71-3/8
Western Union Telegraph	16-5/8

SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement Of Affairs

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 26th November, 1948 is as under:—

Rs.	
Demand Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	23,83,66,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	650,43,95,000
Time Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	8,50,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	297,42,35,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	35,32,20,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,06,38,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	78,32,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	84,51,10,000
Advances in India	399,47,57,000
Bills discounted in India	16,56,31,000

Calicut Market

CALICUT Dec. 4. Coirwam Beypore 145/155 Quilandy 155/165 Fibre Garbled 1.10 Ungarbled 100 Coconuts Raw 130/137 Dry 135/137 Coconuts 305 Copra Office 410 Dillapand 420 Madrasnotam 430 Pepper Wynaad 1,500 Country 475 Dryfinger Cnerad 47 Bruad 460 Coffee Robusta 142/8 Timber Pail 70/80 Jungewood 30/40 Vellapine 70/11/8 Benteak 40/45 Teak 70/125 Mango 3/3/4 Teak 10/16 Rosewood 10/17/8.

TATA IRON & STEEL PRODUCTION FOR NOVEMBER

Messrs. Tata Industries Ltd., Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of November, 1948 was:

Pig Iron	78,200	Tons.
Steel Ingots	78,700	Tons.
FINISHED STEEL:—		
Semis for sale	11,500	
Finished	42,000	
Total	53,500	
The working of the Company for the quarter ending 30th September was as under:—		
Production Despatches		
Pig Iron	228,800	Tons.
Steel Ingots	217,500	Tons.
Steel for sale	35,700	
Finished Steel	133,000	
RECEIPTS: The gross value of invoices of materials despatched during the quarter ending 30th September, 1948, was approximately Rs. 655.52 lakhs.		

DACOITS KILL ZAMINDAR

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Nearly 50 dacoits armed with guns, spears and other weapons raided the house of Shri Kamleshwar Tiwari, a wellknown Zamindar of village Semeri, district Bellur last week. The dacoits killed Pt. Kamleshwar Tiwari outright by thrusting a spear in his stomach. The spears pierced right into his body. Later they tore and cut to pieces the door of the house where his womenfolk were sleeping. The women, about 11 in number had gone up the roof of the house earlier. The womenfolk were forcibly turned out and beaten by the dacoits. A servant of Kamleshwar Tiwari ran away and informed the people in the neighbourhood. Large number of people of three neighbouring villages arrived but the dacoits kept them at bay at the point of gunfire. They looted their escape.

London Pepper Prices

LONDON, Dec. 3

The pepper market remained inactive today with Singapore quoting white pepper at 8/8 and black pepper at 3/8-1/2. The previous day's prices were 3/8 and 3/4 respectively.

Malabar was also inactive but dealers were reported to have considered December would be around 340/- and January/March about 305/-, both midsize prices.

Stock positions at the end of November were as follows:—
BLACK—Landed 5 tons; delivered from warehouse, 18; stock on hand, 39 tons.
WHITE—Landed 39 tons; delivered 108; stocks, 304.
Similar figures for October were:—
BLACK—Landed 23 tons; delivered from warehouse, 23; stocks on hand, 52 tons.
WHITE—Landed 183 tons; delivered, 103; stocks on hand, 375 tons.

New York Pepper Inactive

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Black pepper closed inactive and unchanged to 200 points higher on the New York Produce exchange today. The stronger undertone in nearby positions coincided with the higher spot market basis.

Graders and consumers refused to meet the higher spot basis resulting in a dull market. Holders said that upward readjustments were necessary to bring the domestic market more in line with Indian quotations.

In the spot market, black was quoted at 79 cents per pound and white at 77 cents.

Closing prices included:—
December 79
January 74
March 56
May 52
July 50
September 50
October 47.25
Other seed prices included:—
Castor seeds 135 dol. nom per long ton fob Brazilian ports;
Cottonseeds 75 dol. nom per ton basis Memphis, depending on quality;
Linseed 6.00 dol. per bushel. Minneapolis;
Linseed oil 27.8 cents asked per pound;
Groundnuts 18.50175 cents per pound.
Groundnut oil 19-1/2 cents per pound.

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

Magsar dely 207 to 209
Maha dely. 194 to 196

New International Wheat Agreement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Reuter): The principal wheat producing countries of the world decided tonight to hold a conference here on January 25 to negotiate a new international wheat agreement to replace that drawn up earlier this year but was never ratified.

The decision was announced by the State Department after a meeting of the Eleven-Nation Preparatory Committee. The number of countries to be invited was not disclosed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 3.

Consols 2-1/2 p.c. 79-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 106-7/16
1961
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 114-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 105-3/4
and after
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) 101-1/2
National Bank of India 36
Transactions on the London Stock

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Dec. 3

Silver Spot 42-1/2 d. Forward 42-1/2 d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

Rs. as p.	
Small	96 8 0
Medium	104 0 0
Big	111 8 0
Extra Big	113 8 0
Dec. Old Crop	32 8 0
Dec. New Crop	33 0 0
Jan. Old Crop	31 3 0
Jan. New Crop	32 0 0
March	30 13 0
Arrival Bags	710
Despatches Bags Approx	2,500
Total Stock Bags Approx	60,000
Note:—The statistical position of the market is strong and most of the stocks is of inferior quality. The undertone of the Market is firm.	

Italian Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

150 D. Dec.	3 6 0
150 D. Jan.	3 5 9
120 D. Ready	3 5 0
150 D. Ready	3 6 0
22/22 YELLOW SILK.	
December	—
Ready	—

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

Pics.	
45X11	113
Ready	114
Oct.-Dec.	115-1/4
Jan.-March	116-1/4
D. W. 40X28.	131 0 0
Ready	125 8 0
Oct.-Dec.	123 0 0
Jan.-March	123 0 0

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.	
Previous closing	32-40
Today's opening	32-42
Difference	+ 9
Today's closing	32-49
Difference	+ 9

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

Silver Bullion forward	Rs. 178-8
Silver ready	Rs. 178-4
Gold ready	Rs. 113-12
Sovereign	Rs. 75-4
Expectation:—	
Cotton Jarila Feb. Rs.	605-0.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

Stockexchange opening prices: Anaconda Copper Mining 34-1/8. General Motors 57-3/8. United States steel com. 71 1/2. United States steel preference unquoted.

MUST WE BE ATOM WAR PAWNS?

(Continued from page 3)

ented power of the new source of energy now at the disposal of mankind and which in time, one may surmise, will change the aspect of our culture

BARUCH PLAN

Under the Baruch Plan an international authority would have ownership or managerial control of "all atomic energy activities potentially dangerous to world security"—in other words a stranglehold over the economic development of all nations. Given that the owners of coal and water power in the U.S.A. are opposed to the development of atomic power even in their own country, the Soviet Union may well doubt whether an international authority on which the representatives of capitalist states would certainly form the majority would allow atomic power to be used to build socialism. I hope that in a future edition, of which there will certainly be many, the author will give his views on the Spaak compromise plan, which the Soviet Union has now accepted in principle. I hope he will also add an index, and give full references, for example, to the documents quoted on page 76.

I have no space to quote the extremely interesting sections on radioactive poisons and bacteriological weapons, nor the chapter in which it is pointed out that the bombs were dropped on Japan when they were, not so much to save American lives as to force Japan to capitulate before the red army reached Peking.

NOTE OF HOPE

The book ends on a note of hope: "on balance, the military and moral arguments against the initiation of a preventative war by America in the near future are very strong." Still less does Professor Blackett believe that the Soviet Union will start a war. He thinks that the period of greatest danger may come in four years or so, when the American Staffs hope that, as a result of the Marshall Plan, the Western European powers will be strong enough to act at least as pawns. That does not mean that we are not in danger now, but it means that we may have time to build up a peace movement strong enough to save us.

Blackett is not a Communist, but a Fabian; his book is written with a severe objectivity which some readers will find provoking, but which will, in the long run, increase its influence. Had he been a Communist he would have added certain points. For example he would have stated that Mr. Churchill did not keep his promise, made on the radio when the Soviet union was invaded, to inform the U.S.S.R. of technical war developments, and that this is doubtless a further reason for the Soviet rejection of the Baruch plan. A Communist writer would have laid more stress on the economic motives behind the drive for war in America, and less on its psychological motivation. He would probably differ from Blackett in several other details.

WEAPON IN PEACE CAMPAIGN

Nevertheless, the book will be of immense value to all powers of peace, and to all patriots in Western Europe who do not wish their countries to be devastated. It contains facts amply sufficient to meet the arguments of the pro-American faction in this country. Even if Blackett is out by a factor of two or three in his estimate of the efficiency of atomic weapons (and I think this unlikely) his main thesis is unaffected. Everyone who is taking an active

DUNLOP

FIRSTS

FIRST in 1888

Dunlop invented the **FIRST** practical pneumatic tyre.

FIRST in 1898

Dunlop established the **FIRST** tyre company in this Country.

FIRST in 1936

Dunlop founded the **FIRST** tyre factory in this Country.

FIRST in 1948

Dunlop—the **FIRST** tyre company to celebrate 50 years in this Country.

FIRST ALWAYS

IN QUALITY & SERVICE



DJX 2

part in the struggle for peace will need a copy of this book. And they should also see that their public library contains one. Its translation into French, Dutch, and Italian is a matter of urgency. And I hope that it may soon be made available in the Penguin or some other cheap series. For it is up to us to make it a major weapon in the peace campaign.

SPORTS JOTTINGS

(Continued From Page 9)

cept Cyril Pearce, who supported Francis—have been re-elected.

The obvious conclusion is I was not wanted by the powers-that-be. They have, however, taken great pains to explain to me that but for the door-to-door canvassing and collection of ballot papers by Cyriaco D'Souza, one of the candidates for a Vice-Presidency, I would have walked in as before. That does not explain how Rao got the better of me—in his absence from India, too, at the time of the elections. I do not in the least grudge "Kana" his promotion. I suppose his frequent and continuous absence from the post of duty entitled him to the promotion.

BROKEN NECK AND THEN HOSPITAL

Last Tuesday's issue of the "Blitz" has tried to make capital out of my defeat. Its Sports Editor, Ram, has seen my neck broken and is just waiting to see me in a hospital after

I am ousted from the Presidency of the W.F.A. I would have treated the tripe with the contempt it deserved but for an allegation made therein that after I was defeated in the General Elections I tried to get into the Committee by the back-door of co-optation through the influence of President Tata. But it was of no avail and I got "the Wooden Spoon." Ram is very happy over it all—for the simple reason that I am a journalist. In all that piffle he has poured out in the columns of the "Blitz" if he had pointed out substantial reasons for my defeat—why I deserved it—it would have made some sense. He has nothing to say about that.

If critics were to take the trouble of finding out the causes of success and failure of the various officials and members in the elections, their information would give interesting reading to the public. More so, if they are supported by facts in regard to their activities in the previous year or their antecedents in the sporting field. If that were done, many of those who adorn many sporting administrations would not have any place in them at all. However that is the look-out of the Editors of the papers concerned. Still the readers can bring them to book.

The only reason why I have been impelled to take note of it is that a lie has been broadcast that I attempted to get into the Committee by the back-door. I consider it my duty to refute this statement with all the force I can command.

PRESIDENT'S DESIRE

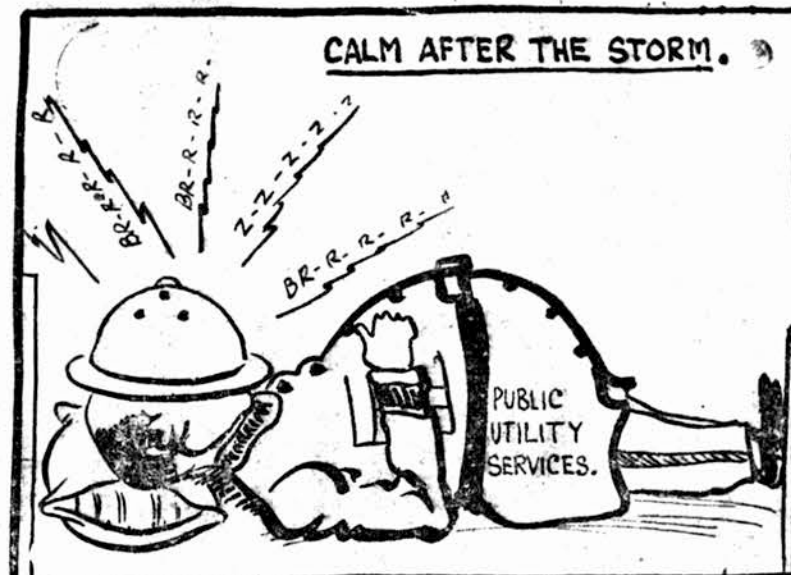
The fact is that Naval Tata wrote to

me personally on the day following the General Meeting expressing his regret and keen disappointment at my defeat. In appreciating my services during the period I was associated with him in the BPHA Committee—and particularly as Acting President of the Indian Hockey Federation when he was absent from India,—he said that he would very much miss my co-operation and guidance as a Vice-President. Then he suggested my co-optation as a member.

This was followed by another explanatory letter by Lourdes Pereira. He stated that most of the members of the Committee wanted me back. So he begged of me not to decline. I was exceedingly reluctant to accede to this request for obvious reasons.

A few days later Pereira and Jos. Gonsalves came to the Cooperage and pleaded with me for quite a long while to agree to their proposal. They appealed to my sporting spirit which ultimately forced me to give in. A colleague of mine in the WIFA Committee warned me against this move.

Finally Ram warns me that a movement is afoot to throw me out of the Presidency of the WIFA. He wants me to start serious canvassing from now to keep my seat intact. All I can tell Ram that this does not worry me at all—for the simple reason that I do not look upon any position as a medium of personal aggrandisement. If the members want my services, it is there. And if they wish to get rid of me—in spite of my devoted services and successful stewardship which Ram has not, by the way, thought fit to note in his columns so far—it is their business. I shall continue to serve sport in the best way I can as long as I live.



MORE MOUTHS TO FEED AND LESS TO EAT

((Continued From Page 6))

sent trends are allowed to continue, most of Mexico will be so severely denuded within a century that the country, at best, will be able to maintain its people only at the barest subsistence level. Few people recognise that Mexico today is engaged in a desperate struggle for survival.

Fatal Results

The pattern of land use still follows that of the ancient populations; 'Cut, burn, plant, destroy, move on.' It is a method known as 'milpa', common not only in Mexico but most other countries in Latin America and, for that matter, elsewhere in the world. Such a system is possible where there are limited numbers of people who have plenty of room to move on from one place to another, leaving the wounds on the land behind them for time and nature to heal. Under the pressure of tremendously increased populations, and with the growth of cities and towns and the disappearance of new and unspoiled land, the eventual results of the system are fatal.

Many people have the notion that lands which have been misused and have become sterile can be restored to fertility by the use of chemicals. Nowadays, we are so impressed by the "wonders of modern science" that we are apt to consider it capable of any accomplishment—even of patching up nature. We move, live, and have our being in a world of gadgets and inventions. That is, about a billion of us do—the other billion live on the land trying to produce a subsistence for themselves and a sufficient surplus for the rest of us in towns and cities. There is a general impression that all that is needed to make worn-out land productive is to apply fertilizers. There could be no greater illusion.

The treatment of soil by chemicals and fertilizers is, it is true, of considerable help in preventing land from becoming sterile. Under existing methods of rapid crop production, the mineral elements that nourish plant growth are removed from the soil faster than they can be replaced by natural processes, and consequently, fertilization of the soil with such chemicals as lime, phosphate, and potash is an accepted practice in agriculture today. Further, the organic matter of which soils have been depleted can be restored in large measure by the application of animal manure or by means of so-called "green manuring", which consists of ploughing leguminous plants and grasses into the surface.

There can be no argument concerning the fact that manures and chemical fertilizers are necessary aids in maintaining soil fertility, but at best fertilizers are corrective supplements. In no sense should they, especially chemical fertilizers alone, be thought of as substitutes for the natural processes that account for the fertility of the earth. In the long run, life cannot be supported by artificial processes. The deterioration of the life-giving elements of the earth, which is proceeding at a constantly accelerating velocity, may be checked but cannot be cured by man-applied chemistry.

Fertility Of Soil

Fertile soil is 'alive' in the sense that it harbours many different kinds of living organisms that function in relationship to one another and provide, in effect, the health and productivity of the soil itself. 'Ingenious as man is, he cannot create life.' Stated simply, soil is fertile largely because of the living organisms that are within it—in combination, of course, with its mineral nutrients. Nowhere on this earth has nature provided a more intricate pattern of inter-related life than in the soil. There is an immense variety of animal life, ranging in size and kind from burrowing rodents, insects, earthworms, down through the scale to

animals and life-forms of microscopic size such as protozoa and bacteria.

These living things make two basic contributions to soil fertility, one as important as the other. The first is soil cultivation, including the letting in of air and water through the soil made by the passage of their bodies, whether large or small. The second contribution comes through the fact that animal life and living bacteria are the media by which organic remains are mixed with the minerals in the soil. These living elements—innumerable hosts of them invisible to the eye—are, in effect, the soil chemists.

There is an almost endless number of other characteristics of fertile soil. For instance, iron is a necessary element for living cells; no matter how minute the quantity, it is required for the growth and well-being of all plants and animals. In the complete absence of iron, green plants will fade to a yellow and finally die. If such a condition develops, it may indicate a slow or improper bacterial activity of the soil. Certain soil bacteria are able to take up iron and accumulate it on the surface of their cells, where it is quickly changed to some more soluble form of iron compound which is then taken up by the plants.

Other Essential Elements

Another important constituent of living matter is phosphorus. This element is also tied up with proteins. The bony framework of man and animals consists largely of calcium phosphate. This material is insoluble, but despite this fact, it is converted to a soluble form of phosphate by the action of soil bacteria, the solvent action being largely due to carbonic acid produced by these bacteria.

In addition to the four major chemicals of soil—nitrate, lime, phosphates, and potash—there are a number of other essential elements such as copper, manganese, zinc and boron, known as "minor" or "trace" elements. Only in recent years has the essential nature of these elements become known. Previously, it was erroneously assumed that the amounts used by plants were too small to be important. There is no room for doubt that most of them, perhaps, all of them, are vital to health and strength, even though they are supplied by nature in minute volume. The mere fact that they exist and appear to have a definite part in the life scheme emphasizes the extreme complexity of earth fertility. The relationship between land health and health of human beings, as well as other animals, is actually no more than another aspect of the delicate and complex relationship of all life. How, in the face of these things, can we accept the idea that "science" is capable of providing for the continuity of human life by substituting its methods for those of nature?

The old saying that "a man is what he eats" is acquiring a considerably greater meaning than it had at the time the phrase was coined. Our energy and well-being, physical and even mental, are dependent in the main upon the composition and quality of our diet. All of it, except fish and other food taken from the ocean or inland waters, is derived from the soil, whether in the form of grains, fruits, or vegetables, or in the form of meat and the milk of animals that in turn live upon plant life.

A Dramatic Example

Not only man's well-being but his actual survival is dependent upon the preservation of the 'health' of the earth. We are, in truth, of the essence of the earth. Our bodies, as well as those of all other animals, are composed of chemical elements that are derived from the air, from water, and from the soil.

A dramatic example of the relationship between land health and animal health, is provided by the decline and re-building of the for-

tunes of one of the great thoroughbred racing and breeding stables in this country within the last fifteen years. This establishment for decades has been one of the most consistently successful in the history of the American turf. The bloodlines of its stallions and of its brood mares had, over a long period of time, produced racing horses of unusual stamina and speed. Almost every horse that was started under its colors was home-bred on a large farm located in the heart of the Bluegrass country in Kentucky.

Commencing with the year 1933, the fortunes of the enterprise, as to both racing and breeding results, began to dwindle. Each year, fewer and fewer races were won, despite the fact that some sixty thoroughbreds were maintained in training. Further, and even more alarming, breeding results began to decline; fewer mares each season came in foal, and mares began to drop stillborn or deformed colts. So bad did the situation become by 1941 that the owner was told by various racing experts that it was apparent that the bloodlines of his stallions and mares had "run out" and that there was nothing for him to do but dispose of his horses for the best prices he could get and start anew.

He could not bring himself to believe this. It so happened that his manager had studied at an agricultural college and had some familiarity with the matter of land and soil conditions. One day, the manager came to the owner and told him that he had an idea that the trouble might perhaps be traced to the condition of their land. He suspected that the long use of the fields as horse pasture, with constant cropping and perhaps the hardening of the ground by the hoofs of the horses, might be proving harmful.

Soil Rebuilding

As a result of this conversation, plans were made at once for the study of the land by soil chemists and other agricultural experts. It was found that the soil had in fact slowly and insidiously lost its natural fertility. Analysis indicated that the soil was lacking in some of the chemical and mineral elements for which the land in this region was so well noted. It was observed that scarcely an earthworm was left on the entire property. A major programme of soil rebuilding was then undertaken. Cattle were introduced, manure was widely used, green crops were grown and plowed under, and even, when the time was right, earthworms were re-introduced.

Within two years, the results on the track and in the breeding farm took a marked turn for the better. Improvement thereafter was consistent and rapid, and by 1946, the stable was the third highest winner of races in the entire country and the breeding results had returned to their earlier excellent standard of mare fertility and sound colts.

One authority, chairman of the Department of Soils at the University of Missouri, has reached the conclusion, as a result of innumerable studies of farmlands in the Midwest, that soil fertility on an individual farm can be depleted enough, through failure to return manure, crop residues, and other enriching elements, to shift that farm within a single human generation from a place of good health to one of deficiency diseases for the farm animals and for the families that live upon it.

Where Shift Takes Place

He further observes that the same crops, still growing after decades of farming, may have shifted from protein-producing, mineral-supplying sustenance to vegetation mainly of fuel value and markedly lacking in nutrients that are required to maintain health. The shifts may occur without any diminution in the bulk of the crops or, in other words, the

tonnage output of the farm. This shift to foods having in the main merely fuel value is aggravated still further by present-day processing methods, which tend to retain the starches and sweets and to lose the natural minerals and vitamins. Another provocative observation from the same source is that the deterioration of our soils is "pushing domestic animals towards the dangerous precipice", with the result that the decreased reproduction, increased diseases, more body deformations, and other irregularities are compelling early marketing of these animals.

It was a bright day when, through the growth of the science of bacteriology, the causes of communicable diseases became known. The marvelous progress of the medical sciences in discovering methods of coping with infectious diseases in large measure removed the terrors of plagues and pestilences that once took such a heavy toll of human life. At the end of the last century, it looked as if mankind were about to enter into a new era of health and happiness.

It has not happened so. While the life-span in many countries has increased, yet even in these, there appear to be a whole series of "new" illnesses that suggest slow, pervasive deterioration of human health. These degenerative diseases affect many of the organs as well as the structural parts of the body, such as the heart, liver, teeth and bones. Their causes are little understood—medical records of the distant past throw little light on the matter—and consequently, the medical profession is comparatively helpless in either preventing them or curing them.

It would be a careless generalisation to state that what appears to be the physical degeneration of people in our own country and elsewhere is being caused by nutritional deficiencies resulting from declining soil fertility. Civilization has brought with it many conditions of living that are anything but healthful. However, the supposition cannot be dismissed that the alarming increase of degenerative diseases, including psychological and neurological illnesses may be related, in a manner yet to be defined, to the study deterioration and wastage of topsoil, the precious sensitive earth cover through which life flows.

(This article which contains extracts from Mr. Osborn's new book "Our Plundered Planet" appeared in "The Atlantic Monthly" and we are publishing the same through the courtesy of "The Atlantic Monthly").

THEY WANT YOUR MONEY

((Continued From Page 5))

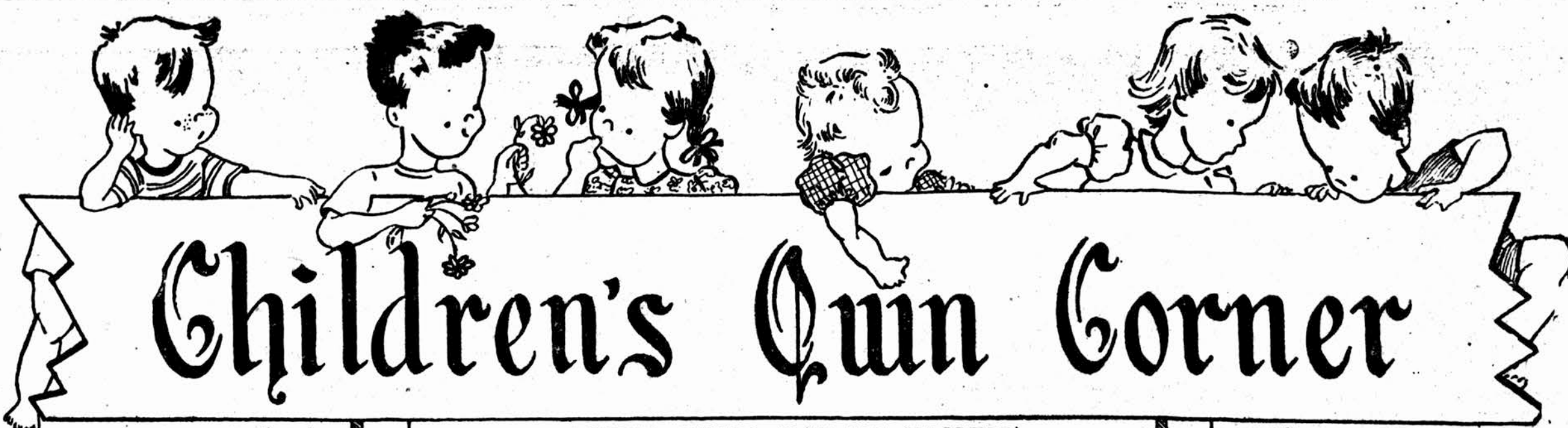
that the victim agreed not to print more than, say, £500 worth of banknotes a day. He explained that he did not want the money market to become flooded.

A few days later the new machine was ready. The victim handed over the £5,000, took the machine to his bedroom and proceeded to feed in the sheets of paper he was given.

Unfortunately, after the fifteenth note, the machine stopped and refused to print more. The paper went in right enough, the machine whirled, the bulbs lit up but no bank-notes came out.

When he hurried along to his "friend's" room he found that the trickster had gone. And so had his £5,000.

Trying to repair the machine himself, the victim opened it to find that it never had printed any bank-notes. The trickster had merely put a few genuine notes in the machine which slid out one at a time, when the handle was turned.



Conducted by:

AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Nature played one of the dirtiest tricks Sunday before last. The Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari had arranged a wonderful programme of music, dance and drama in celebration of their Anniversary Day and Gijubhai Jayanti. Shri Morarji Desai, president of the function arrived, and so did Rani Maharaj Singh, Lady Masani, Shrimati Gajra-ben Desai and many others. And quite unexpected and unwanted without any reason or notice, also came Storm and Rain. The whole programme had to be abandoned.

The gathering, nonetheless, was arranged inside the Lakshmi Nagar Hall. Shri Shantilal Shah welcomed the President and the guests, and explained how the Balkan-Ji-Bari gave free scope for the creative genius of children. Shri Morarji Desai, in his presidential speech, said that children were generally influenced more by actions of their parents than by their advices. If we were to build up a future generation, strong in character, children should have good examples, he observed. He appreciated the work of the Balkan-Ji-Bari, which, he added, was putting children on the right path.

The function was held again last Sunday, when the boys and girls of the Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari staged a nice programme of variety entertainments. Mr. K. G. Saiyidain presided on the occasion.

New Balkan-Ji-Bari centres have been started at Bellasis Road, Grant Road and Baroda. A Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari workers' week-end camp was held last week at Juhu.

Thus is Balkan-Ji-Bari stepping forward slowly and steadily!

* * *

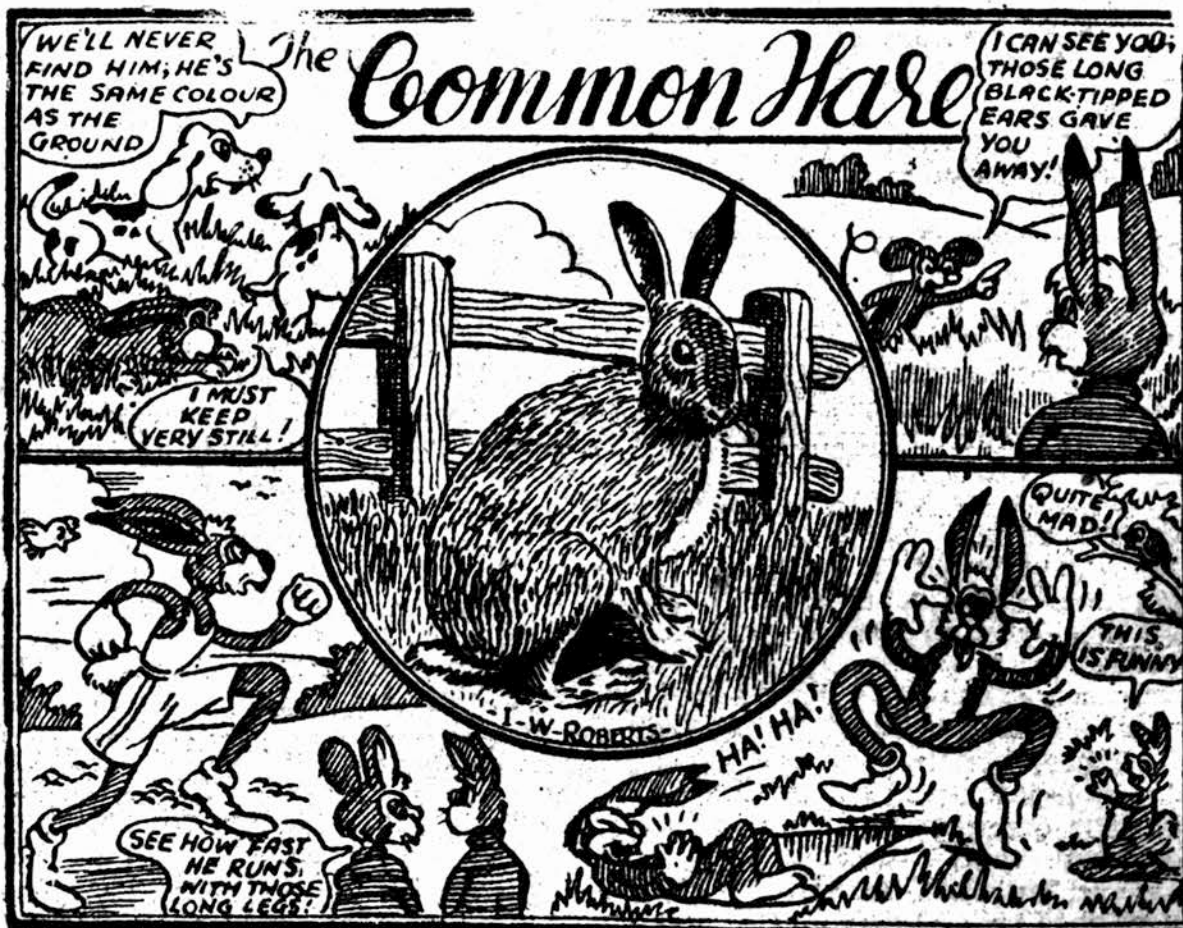
SNAP, INDEED!

It was raining hard, and as Mohan and Prema could not play in the garden they were amusing themselves by playing "Snap". The game grew more and more exciting and their voices became correspondingly louder.

"A little less noise if you please", laughed Mother. "I can hardly hear myself think."

Just then they heard a scratching at the windows and, looking out, they saw a little terrier.

"Oh, the poor thing!" cried Prema, and she quickly opened the window. He bounded in with his tail wagging.



The common hare usually searches for food by night, but it may be found crouching in a slight depression, or "form" during the daytime. In this "form" the hare will live and rear its young, unlike most animals, which seek warmth and safety in holes or nests. The reddish-brown fur of the hare mingles with the ground, but the underside of the animal is light cream in colour. To avoid leaving any trace of track or scent, the hare makes a tremendous leap when leaving or returning from the farm. Its long rear legs enable it to cover the ground with speed. The ears are long, with black tips. The saying "Mad as a March hare" is derived from the peculiar antics the hare performs in March. It will leap somersault and have a stand-up fight with the rival.

licking the children's hands, and barking all the time.

Eventually the doggie settled down on a piece of sacking that Mother provided for him, and the children went on with their game. But as soon as they had started he pricked up his ears and began to bark again.

"I wonder what can be the matter?" said Mohan. Then: "Oh, of course". This must be the dog that our neighbour is looking after while his owner is on holiday. When we are playing this game he thinks we are calling him. You see, his name is "Snap."

THE CLOUD

The following poem by the great Poet P. B. Shelley will be found inter-

esting by many—

I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers,
From the seas and the streams;
I bear light shade for the leaves when laid

In their noonday dreams.
From my wings are shaken the dews
that waken

The sweet buds every one,
When rocked to rest on their mother's breast

As she dances about the sun,
I wield the flail of the lashing hail,
And whiten the green plains under;
And then again I dissolve it in rain,
And laugh as I pass in thunder.

I sift the snow on the mountains below,

And their great pines groan aghast;
And all the night tis my pillow white
While I sleep in the arms of the blast.
Sublime on the towers of my skiey bowers,

Lightning my pilot sits;
In a cavern under is fettered the thunder.
It struggles and howls at fits.

* * *

SAY THESE QUICKLY

Clement's cricket costume caused considerable candid caustic comment.
Peter Pepper plays pretty plaintive piano pieces perfectly.
Sally's shrill solo singing successfully silences shrieking siren.

* * *

A FIG IN A POKE

When we say someone has bought a pig in a poke we mean that he has bought something that was not what it was represented to be. Poke is an old word for bag, and the expression is derived from the story of a countryman who put a cat in a bag, and sold it at the market as a young pig.

This also is probably the origin of the saying "to let the cat out of the bag," meaning to unfold a secret.

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

Everyone can join Balkan-Ji-Bari, no matter where he belongs to. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21.

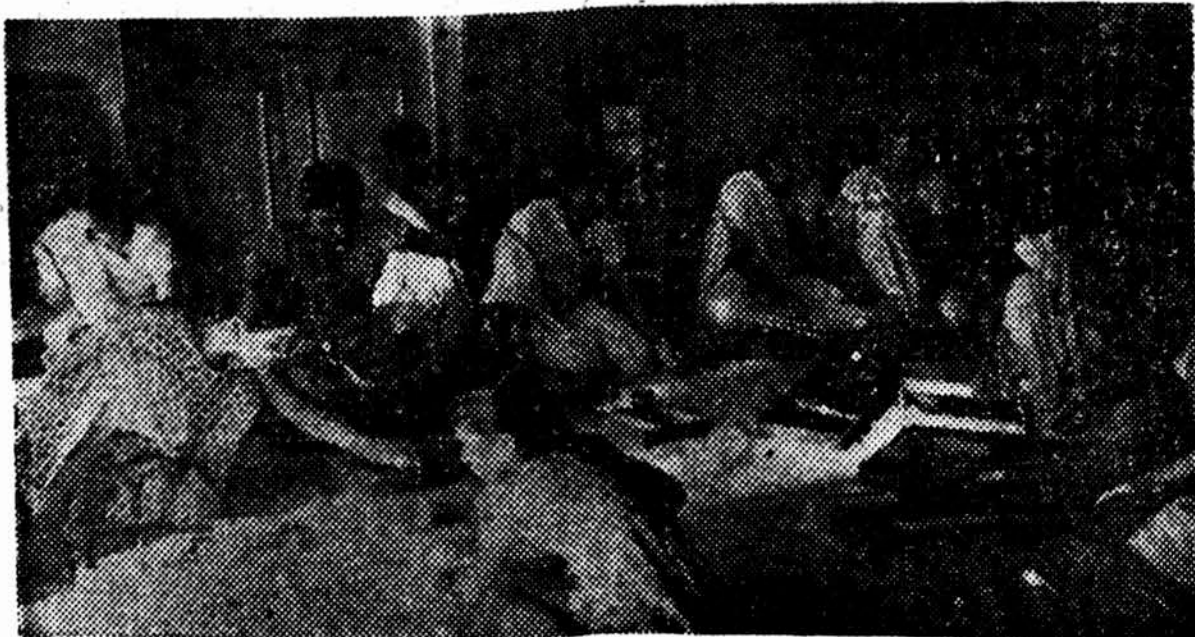
Boys and girls are invited to send their small contributions of stories, poems, games, tricks, smiles, etc., which also (written on one side only of the paper) may be forwarded to the above-mentioned address, and found suitable, will gladly be published in this Corner.

You are welcome to write to Dada any time.—Jai Hind!

So Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"

Khar - Bombay 21



Balkan-Ji-Bari Boys and Girls learning handicrafts (1) left: Serpentry: (2) Right: Spinning

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenker and Richard L. Frey

An expert is a fellow who gives a positive opinion about anything within his chosen field. Put two experts on the job, however, and they may give equally positive but opposite opinions. There is an interesting technical question in the bidding of this deal, and with experts ranked about equally on both sides of the fence, you can give the deciding vote.

The question is: Was South correct to pass originally? Practically every body agrees that if South is first on second hand he should open the

bidding, particularly because the opponents are on score. This is sound theory. You should open lighter first or second hand when the opponents need only a partial for game for two reasons:

First: If the opponents open the bidding (and they certainly will try to do so), it may be much more dangerous to compete in the auction with an overcall or a double than if you open. An opening suit bid of one is seldom left in a penalty double.

Second: If your partner has a minimum bid third or fourth hand, he should pass it out because it is too dangerous to open the bidding trying for a mere part score when the op-

ponents need only a part score for game.

Both sides vulnerable.
East-West 30 on score.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ 7
♥ J 8 6
♦ A 9 7 5 4
♣ K 5 4 2

WEST
♠ A K 8 6 2
♥ K 7 5
♦ 6 3 2
♣ 10 9

EAST
♠ Q J 10 4 3
♥ A 9 4 2
♦ 8
♣ Q 6 3

SOUTH
♠ 9 5
♥ Q 10 3
♦ K Q J 10
♣ A J 8 7

The bidding:

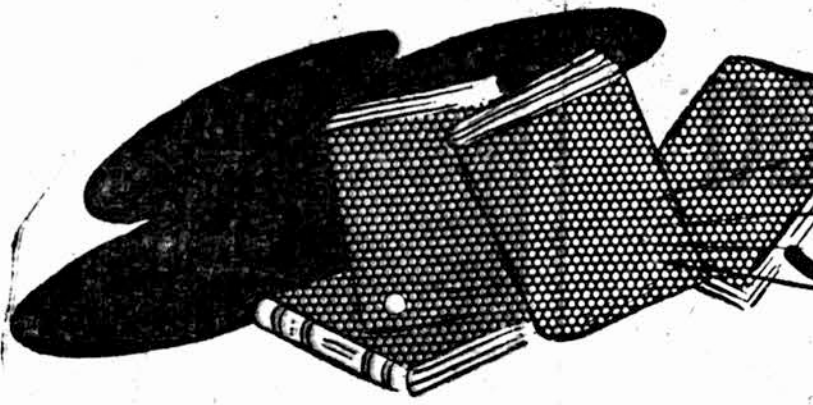
North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♠
Pass	3♣	All Pass	

ponents need only a part score for game.

This last reason also states the arguments for an initial pass on South's hand. A game is almost certainly out of the question once North has passed—especially as North presumably has not passed a near-minimum bid himself. Therefore, with strength in the minors, South shouldn't bid.

Or should he? The experts on the other side argue that South MUST bid to prevent exactly what happened. They point out that if South passes and West opens, unless North can overcall the bidding will be too high for South to act on his next chance.

Well, how about it? You pays your money and you takes your choice. Of course, East-West made three spades, whereas on this deal North-South could have made four diamonds... with 100 honors!



Talking of Books—

FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS

CROSSROADS OF SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY. By Dr. Atindranath Bose. Published by D. M. Library, 42 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

In a comparatively short space the author has covered a vast subject. He begins this exhaustive probing into fundamental truths with a concise essay on what modern scientific philosophy is. It is interesting to note his assertion that "the future is as determined as the past and we are mechanically driven towards it." He draws attention in this connection to the remarkable observation of Einstein that the scientist it possessed by the sense of universal causation. The future is to the scientist "every whit as necessary and determined as the past," observes the great apostle of Relativity.

Dr. Bose asserts that modern biology and psychology have put materialism "in a tight corner." It would have been better for a proper appreciation of his thesis if he had developed this point but one is grateful to him for his adequate treatment of the complex subject of dialectical materialism. The reader who is not a specialised student of philosophy will find his chapter on "Free Will" profitable and instructive.

To such a reader the most enjoyable portion of the book is the last part in which the author discusses "Indian Thought." In simple language he has achieved the task of tracing the development of many an abstruse doctrine and has indeed covered a wide field. Of particular interest in his analysis of Indo-Islamic synthesis. As regards the various systems of Hindu philosophical thought many will agree with him that in them "there were acrobatics of learning, indulgence in useless and fashionable polemics, dumping of a wide variety of pedantic facts," but he notes that there are lofty strains here and there. There was "a rational and spiritual approach to the cold realities of pain and death and an entrancing soul-stirring call to action to which there are few parallels in history." In these days of rationing and the black market it is useful to be reminded of a particular call to action. Expropriation of hoarded wealth to meet emergencies, Dr. Bose points out, was "one of the cardinal principles of administration in Kautilya and the Shanti-Parva of the Mahabharata".

L. G. KHARE.

ZOROASTRIAN LITERATURE

ASHO ZARATHOST HARADHYA KAVYON

BY: ERACH JEKANGIR MEHTA

This exceedingly well-got up book "Asho Zarathost Haradhyia Kavyon" is one more welcome contribution to the existing Parsee religious literature by late Mr. Haradhyia Yogi who is famous for his outstanding previous works viz "Gazal man Gatha" and "Asho Zarathostnem Gitanjali". In spite of his being a Hindu, the late Mr. Haradhyia Yogi has rendered a great service to the Parsee Community by imparting knowledge of Zoroastrian religion. In fact, "to live and die in thy Holy name, O Zorostra" had become an ideal for him. His son, Mr. Jayantilal A. Shah should therefore be congratulated for bringing out the hitherto unpublished treasure of literature that his father left behind him in legacy.

"Asho Zarathost Haradhyia Kavyon" has been written in the most original style. Every line of it inspires us for a better moral life. The last poem of the poet written on his death bed is appealing. The book contains a small life sketch of the great Zoroastrian with his photograph. It teaches Truth and Love, the fundamental essence of life.

The Jasan Committees, Bazamas or religious charitable funds, wherever they exist, should purchase the book in large numbers and the book should be made the text book in religious schools where it would be a useful device in impressing the fundamentals of life on the tender minds of younger generations.

The cost of this book is Rs. 3/- and the book is available from Mr. Jayantilal A. Shah, Raja Mehta's Pole, Bham Puri, Ahmedabad.

MEREDITH THE MAN

MEREDITH by Siegfried Sassoon (Constable, 15s.)
T. S. ELIOT—A Symposium (Poetry London, 10s. 6d.)
AGE OF ANXIETY by W. H. Auden (Faber and Faber, 8s. 6d.)
TEN VICTORIAN POETS by F. L. Lucas (Cambridge University Press, 8s. 6d.)
STERN AND WILD by Moray McLaren (Chapman and Hall, 8s. 6d.)
THE WRITER AND POLITICS by George Woodcock (Porcupine Press, 10s. 6d.)

REVIEWS BY ROY CAMPBELL

AS George Meredith left little biographical material in the form of personal correspondence, diaries, self-revelations, or any other forms of confession, he would have afforded a more tempting subject for a critical appreciation than a straight forward biography. Yet in **MEREDITH** (Constable, 15s.) Siegfried Sassoon has achieved a very notable piece of biography, and has succeeded in bringing convincingly to life the most retiring, reserved, and mysterious of the great Victorians.

It is obvious from the few scanty remains of his correspondence that Meredith did not wish to go down to posterity otherwise than in his novels and poems, which are as remarkable for their exuberance and volume, as his personal documents are for their scarceness.

Sassoon himself imagines a conversation with the expostulating ghost of Meredith who warns him—"You can see through me, but you will never see into me. The best of me is in my books, such as they are. Make what you can of them, but beware of suppositions about my everyday life. The evidence is inadequate."

The most self-revelatory of all Meredith's work is to be found in the sonnet-sequence 'Modern Love.' This sequence has biographical roots in his marriage to and separation from the daughter of Thomas Love Peacock (the friend of Shelley). Nine years after they were married, Mrs. Meredith eloped to Capri with a painter, Henry Wallis, who eventually abandoned her after she had borne him a child.

The Love Of Opposites

The 'Modern Love' sequence is remarkable for its complete absence of any moralising, in view of the period when it was written, for its sense of the inevitability of the final disaster, and for its imaginative understanding of three characters. Meredith was not religious but was soaked in the scientific ideas of his period, which were responsible for the pessimism we find in Hardy, yet he shared the buoyant and exuberant optimism of most of his Victorian contemporaries. Nature for him took the role of Providence with Man as its ministering angel, the heir of its incalculable riches.

It is strangely significant that Meredith should have had as his biographer the leading poet of World War I, who was the first to lead to revolt of modern despair and disillusionment against the easy-going optimism of the preceding two generations. Both attitudes are highly romantic, and one is the parent of the other. But in this study of Meredith they seem to mellow and temper each other, for this book is a labour of love—the love of opposites for each other.

Paradoxically enough, Sassoon has been an assiduous reader of Meredith from his earliest youth and he is out to convert a generation which neglects Meredith to the pleasures which they have hitherto ignored.

Homage To Eliot

T. S. Eliot, who very recently received the 1948 Nobel Prize for literature and earlier the Order of Merit for his great achievements in poetry, and criticism, celebrated his 60th birthday on

September 27, and the event has been marked by the publication of "T. S. Eliot," a Symposium, compiled by Richard March and Tambimuttu (Poetry London, 10s. 6d.).

This volume contains everything from panegyrics in verse to the most unusual reminiscences by people who have been intimately associated with him on both sides of the Atlantic from his student days at Harvard down to the present time. Contributors include most of the leading English poets, Edith Sitwell, Auden, Spender, MacNeice, Betjeman, and eminent prose writers like Wyndham Lewis. Not the least amusing feature of this Symposium is the facsimile of an essay on George Washington written by Eliot himself at the age of seven.

Auden Parodies Himself?

A new book of verse by W. H. Auden entitled the "Age of Anxiety," a Baroque Eclogue (Faber and Faber, 8s. 6d.), treats us to the same mixture of didactic intention with brilliant satirical clowning as we meet in most of his earlier work; but in this volume he seems to have been so hard-pressed in living up to the foremost poetical reputation after Eliot's as to be almost parodying himself.

There men and one woman an All Soul's Night start a discussion in a bar in Third Avenue, New York: the discussion is continued in a speak-easy and winds up in a sleeping apartment in another part of the city. The journey seems to represent a gradual escape from reality and responsibility, achieved largely with the aid of alcohol.

Auden repeats his analysis of world-neuroses and frustration in the same rather well-worn pseudo-scientific terminology that he was the first to popularise in verse. He mentions ways "to hope and health" without defining very clearly what they are or where they are to be found.

This suggests that Auden is still somewhat obsessed with the Utopian futurism of his generation. The versification is in places so good that we do not like to see it wasted on the repetition of a theme ('Anxiety') that has become almost as boring in our generation as Hope used to be in the age of Tupper.

Not Mere Frivolity

"Ten Victorian Poets" by F. L. Lucas, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and University Reader of English, is published at 8s. 6d. by the Cambridge University Press. It provides a feast of entertaining anecdotes, at the same time as a great deal of sound literary criticism by one who is himself a poetical craftsman of some importance.

Coventry Patmore, to whom Lucas devotes one of the best of these studies, is a fascinating mixture of a prig, a pasha, and a fine mystical poet. His first recorded saying, "Coventry is a clever fellow", is typical of his outlook. When the first of his three wives died she bequeathed her wedding ring — "to your second wife whith my love and blessing." Things like this make the Victorian world come alive for us, and there are entrancing glimpses of Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Swinburne, the Rossettis, and others.

It is not to be thought from the

LITTLE KNOWN ASSAM

INTRODUCTION TO ASSAM. By Dimbeshwar Neog. Published by Vora & Co., Round Building, Bombay 2.

This is certainly not a book for the general reader. The specialist who is interested in the history of a province little known to us from this side of India will, however, revel in it. It is a stupendous task the author has undertaken in giving in brief paragraphs, copiously documented, the ancient history of what was known as Kamarup. Kalidas refers to Assam as Pragjyotish and Kamarup as well, a land rich in natural beauty and material wealth. Mr. Neog contributes a chronology of the kings of Kamarup from 2500 B.C. to the end of the 12th century. This looks very imposing, but the real history begins from a period 3000 years later because as the author says "there was a reign of unknown kings of this time". However the historical record of the various dynasties gives us an interesting picture of royal ambition to perpetuate memory through the building of temples and other works of art. In the 12th century came the Muslim invasion, later the white traders, of whom the English ultimately got hold of the land. A valuable portion of the book is that in which the author traces the rise of the various small groups of races and the languages they speak.

L. G. KHARE.

anecdotes quoted above that Lucas writes purely to make fun of his models. He does justice in every case to their more serious qualities and respects their greatness while contrasting it with their littleness.

A Word About The Scots

"Stern and Wild" by Moray McLaren (Chapman and Hall, 8s. 6d.) is a very amusing account of Modern Scotland by a native. It could be used advantageously as a guidebook both to the Highlands and the Lowlands; McLaren has a very highly developed critical and satirical sense, and he is by no means an unconditional advocate of everything Scottish. He can warn us what to avoid quite as intelligently as he can advise us what to try to see.

He mercilessly ridicules the mawkish and self-conscious literary revivals of local dialects in what must be a largely fictitious account of one of the intellectual debauches or meetings held by the local literati. There are also some charming descriptions of trout-fishing on the lochs and some very lively ones of the slums of Glasgow.

Were All Writers Red?

A book which has been reviewed at great length in all the leading literary periodicals is George Woodcock's "The Writer and Politics" (Porcupine Press, 10s. 6d.).

Though this book starts out on some preposterous hypotheses, such as that every English writer of any significance has been at some time or another intimately associated with the Communist Party, it deals with so many questions that are specially pertinent to the present moment that it is being very widely read. Its chief value lies, however, in its excellent critical estimations and appreciations of George Orwell, Graham Greene, Silone, Koestler, and others.

Mr. Woodcock's own relation to politics is vague and that is the chief weakness of his book. He calls himself "an anarchist." But this word can cover anything from a bored indifference to all forms of politics to the most fanatical participation. Mr. Woodcock keeps his own ideas so far in the background that we wonder if he has any beyond those he discusses as pertaining to others.

"A BIRTHDAY IS THE CONCERN OF EITHER THE WIFE OR THE WORLD. MINE BELONGS TO THE FORMER CATEGORY." — SAYS DR. PATTABHI. (PREFERS TO PLEASE THE GODDESS)



LONDONERS ARE AGAIN EXPLORING THE CHANCES TO REACH THE MOON. — TO SEEK A NEW ALLIANCE AGAINST RUSSIA



The Veil Off Hyderabad

By Leela Jog

It all happened nearly fifteen years ago. It was my first visit to Hyderabad Deccan where I was to spend my Divali vacation. People at home had arranged for an escort from Poona, a kind old gentleman dealing in books. However, being a teen-aged enthusiast I persuaded him to allow me to travel in a different compartment along with my Madras-bound school mates upto Wadi Junction where the route to Hyderabad bifurcates. It was decided that the old man should come to our compartment at Wadi and take me to the through carriage in which he was travelling.

At two hours past mid-night the Madras Express made a halt at Wadi but my escort didn't turn up as was expected. There was no time to lose as the through carriage was to be detached at this Station and connected to the Nizam's State Railway. So, I grabbed at my tiffin box and got out into the drizzling rain. My destination seemed miles away and some suspicious looking fellows offered to render unsought for help. Being in hurry I just brushed them aside with a curt "No thanks" and went ahead. On reaching the spot I found my escort yawning and on seeing me he made a face as though he was dreaming. After mumbling a few words to say that he had completely forgotten to fetch me, he dozed off pointing to the corner he had earmarked for me. (Those were the days when one could travel third in comfort.)

I was thoroughly amused with my escort who, I thought, himself needed chaperoning. So, next morning when arriving home I began narrating the episode ridiculing the forgetful old man, the whole household melted in a fury on poor me! Half a dozen tongues told me that I must have been extremely lucky not to have been whisked away by a mawali while the gaping eyes were scanning me from toe to top and as though saying what a thoughtless girl, I was to have trod alone of night in the Dominion of the Nizam!

THE COURT SETS THE FASHION

But year after year as I continued spending my vacations in Hyderabad I realised that all those fears were not imaginary. For, even in the State capital, having all the attributes of a modernized city, no woman could be seen moving about all by herself even in the daytime. This was explained

ments by going about in cars, taxis or tongas and that too accompanied by a male member of the family or the 'Bhol', the local counterpart of Bombay's Rama. Going on foot was taboo because the whole atmosphere had a look of insecurity. And if at all you ventured doing it, you were sure of returning home with your sari bearing streamers of the red 'pan'. It was futile to grumble against this for "you had asked for it"! Even driving through the city with the hood of the auto pulled down was unthinkable. People just stared at you and some

times were even rude.

This reminds me of a European friend, a lady doctor who used to spite at the cowardliness on the part of the minority community. She on her part never suffered from local inhibitions and would go about unchaperoned and no ill ever befell her. But I wonder if she was not conscious of possessing the strong armour of her white skin! In case of the slightest harm to her person, she knew that the whole British might would come forward to vindicate her honour. By the way, many Hyderabadis, particularly



Mrs. Sheelvati Misra, M.A., L.T. the first woman recipient of D. Phil. degree in Philosophy from the Allahabad University.

the Nawabs and doctors (what strange juxtaposition) have European "bibis" and most of them were as free as the lark!

BEHIND THE CURTAINED WALL

A slight change came about with the matrimonial alliance between the Hyderabad Princes and the two Turkish Princesses. Some Muslim women (Continued On Page 27)



The curative possibilities of atomic medicine may do much to change thinking about the value of atomic research. In the United States, research on the application of the radio-active products of atom-splitting to diagnosis and cure of disease is being carried on in 450 hospitals. One of medicine's most sensitive instruments, the Geiger counter, diagnoses illness by tracing radiation in solutions containing radiostopes obtained from a United States atomic energy plant. The photo shows a physicist using the counter to measure radio-activity in the thyroid gland of a patient in the United States veterans' hospital a few minutes after he drank a dose of radio-iodine.

The cure of some cases of thyroid cancer and leukemia, a blood disease of cancerous origin, has followed the use of radioactive isotopes.

FISH STEW

Have 1 lb white fish fillets ready. Cut them into pieces. Take one sliced carrot adding to it three thickly-sliced tomatoes. Put in finely chopped celery stick. Then place in a casserole making the first layer of vegetables then of fish and again vegetables. Add some seasoning and a little of chopped parsley in-between the layers. On top of the whole place flakes of one oz. margarine. Cover the casserole and keep in a moderate oven for about half an hour till the vegetables are done.

FISH PUDDING

The following ingredients are necessary for this pudding. One lb. filleted white fish, 2 eggs, 4 table-spoons white sauce, seasoning and a teaspoonful parsley.

First steam the fish for 5 to 7 minutes by placing it between two plates and keeping them over a saucepan of boiling water. Then clean the fish leaving no skin or small bones. Cut into fine flakes. Beat the eggs and stir in the sauce, mixing seasoning to taste. Now wipe the pudding basin with a swab dipped in melted fat and pour the whole into it. Place in a cold oven and allow to heat slowly for about 40 to 50 minutes till the mixture is well set and firm. It should not be watery. Being easily digestible, the pudding can be served to invalids without any harm.



Mrs. Sushilabai Phatak, M.A., of Nagpur University who has been appointed as Assistant Secretary to Hyderabad Government, Relief and Rehabilitation Department by the Hyderabad State Military Governor. This is the first time that such a high post is given to a lady. Mrs. Phatak is a prominent social worker who was previously Lady Rationing Officer of Hyderabad Government and was dismissed by the Lalk Ali Ministry. In recognition of her services during the war she was awarded the Kishoree-Deccan medal by the Nizam. She is the wife of Dr. B. K. Phatak, D.D. (Oxen.), Hony Eye Surgeon of the Osmania Hospital.

by the 'purdah' system observed by Muslim women belonging to the middle and higher classes. The population of Hyderabad may 80 per cent Hindu but the reverse is true so far as Hyderabad proper is concerned. It was only natural that the minorities were influenced by the customs of the ruling majority. It was not uncommon for high class Hindu families to observe some kind of 'purdah' too, particularly the Reddies. After all historical records bear out the fact that it is always the Court that sets the fashion whether of worshipping at the shrine of Bacchus or putting women behind the dark veil!

Things were a bit different with the educated, middle-class Hindu women who had only to restrict their move-

Osmania: Unique Among Universities

ween the towns of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, is indeed an ideal one. At Adikamet, meaning "Supreme Height", occupying a commanding position at a height of 1,725 feet above sea-level, are rising the truly imposing buildings of the University Town. The late Professor Patrick Geddes, the well-known town-planning expert, who chose the site from a number he inspected, said that it was for university purposes unsurpassed in his experience. The building project provides for the erection of hostels, Senate Hall, Arts College, separate blocks for the departments of Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Education and Engineering, a Women's College, Students' Union, Stadium, Swimming Pools, Gymnasium and Library, besides Colleges of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Medicine and so forth.

Imposing Structure

Among the permanent buildings so far constructed are the Arts College and the Students' Hostels. Completed in 1939 and opened by the Nizam, the Arts College, which cost thirty lakhs of rupees, is indeed an inspired Eastern poem in stone. Appropriately enough its style of architecture symbolises the ideal of cultural amalgamation. It is a harmonious blending of Hindu and Muslim styles of architecture.

The superb facade fuses Hindu

and Muslim art by gracefully combining the massive pillars of Ellora with the delicate arches of the Qutub Shahi mosques. It is four storeys high, and Indo-Saracenic arches make lace-loopings above a wide flight of steps to the spacious entrance hall under a soaring dome.

Despite its enormous proportions, the building as a whole is as symmetrical as the Taj Mahal at Agra. The credit for designing it goes to a Belgian architect, Monsieur Jasper, whose services were engaged at the instance of Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur the then State Architect, who toured Europe and America in this connection.

The hostels of the University, which are now in use, are on a like palatial scale and fit perfectly into the general design. Muslim and Hindu students are given opportunities of living together as members of one family in the hostels, though for convenience sake the sleeping apartments are allotted separately. The dining rooms are divided into vegetarian and non-vegetarian sections with kitchens attached. There is to be a market especially designed for the University Town. In other respects the students belonging to the various communities all live, work and play together under ideal conditions. They are placed in circumstances eminently favourable to the acquisition of

(Continued From Page 8)

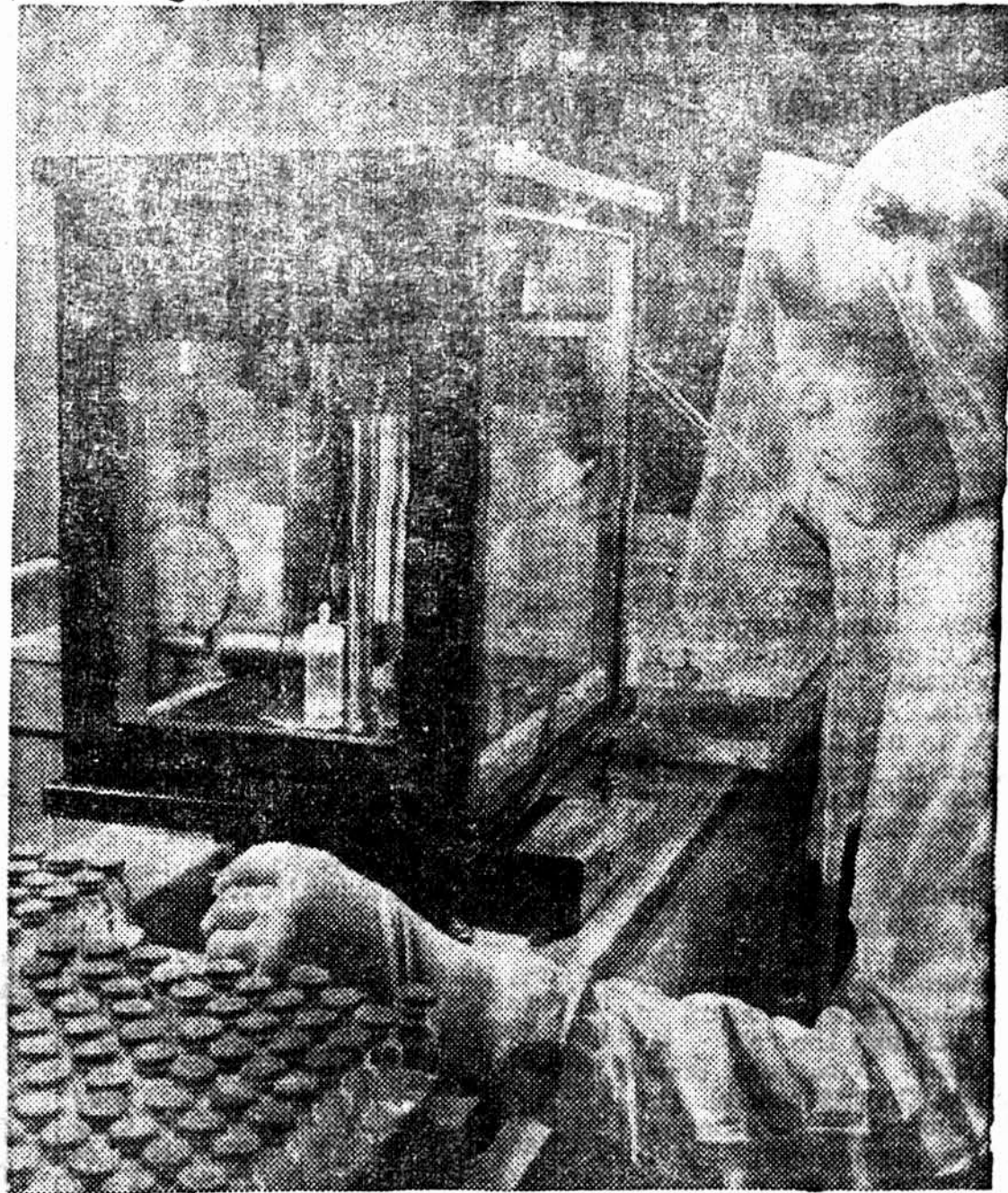
that sense of a larger fellowship which transcends narrow communal and racial boundaries.

A Useful Dictum

"Ability to cooperate with others is the true test of education among individuals as well as communities," said Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan. The students of the Osmania University are in a position to implement this dictum, and thus fulfil the greatest need of India today, namely the promotion of harmony and goodwill between members of all creeds and communities by their example and influence. Indeed towards building up of a New Hyderabad, are now being bent, all efforts University has a most effective contribution to make, reconciling the interests of all sections of the people and promoting the peaceful progress of India of which Hyderabad is part and parcel. instituting the Osmania University, and it remains for the students of this unique University to give the lead in communal unity. The appointment of Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, who is as non-communal minded as he is a scholar of repute, as Vice Chancellor of the Osmania University, should indeed go a long way in ensuring a bright future for it.



Operatives filling vials with streptomycin under strict aseptic conditions. The operatives are wearing face shields, surgical gloves and sterile gowns. RIGHT—An operative checking the weight of Streptomycin in the vials. This process is carried out at frequent intervals.



New Drug To Treat T. B.

STREPTOMYCIN ACHIEVES ENCOURAGING RESULTS

Once tuberculosis has gained a strong hold on a patient surgery could do little, and drugs much less. That was the position till yesterday. Today it is different. After much laboratory research and experiment a new vaccine, Streptomycin, has been discovered for the treatment of tuberculosis. Though it is bound to take some time for the new drug to produce enough evidence to establish its claim as a sure remedy in advanced

cases, there is already enough data to put hope in the hearts of tuberculosis sufferers.

Preliminary results of the trials of Streptomycin organised by the British Medical Research Council have proved sufficiently encouraging to

justify the view that patients suffering from tuberculosis, meningitis or military tuberculosis should be given an opportunity of receiving treatment with the drug.

And tuberculosis is not the only dreaded disease for which Streptomy-

cin offers a cure. Plague, or something very like it, which has been a recurrent affliction of mankind from earliest times, and of which in the single year, 1907, over a million people died in India, is now being successfully treated by the prompt use of Streptomycin.

Photographs reproduced on this page show the various stages in the production of Streptomycin at the Glaxo Laboratories.

Claim For Half A Dozen Crowns Of Europe

Late Kaiser's Legacy: Twin Grandchildren Born In Missouri

By ADELAIDE H. JONES
Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

Besides his sister, Kirby's immediate family includes his mother, Mrs. Emily Roberts Patterson who lives in Los Angeles. His sister, Mary Louise, is a portrait painter. During the first summer the princess was in the Ozarks she sat for a portrait which Mary Louise did in oils. It is the second portrait Marina has made, the other having been painted of her in her childhood. The portrait has been shown in several Springfield exhibits.

They went on a short honeymoon and returned to Springfield to settle down in a third-floor apartment of the handsome old home which the Patterson family had converted to apartments. Here in dormer-windowed rooms, spacious and comfortable, but far from her regal family palace in Germany, the young princess and her 40-year-old husband began their married life.

Marina's parents cabled their congratulations and expressed a wish to meet the American husband their daughter had selected. The trip to Switzerland last spring was a fulfillment of this wish.

Marina was born in Kiel, Germany, in 1917, at a time when there was confusion and disaster all round the royalty of her family. Her grandfather, the Kaiser, was faced with approaching military defeat and the loss of his throne. He later went into exile. Prince Adalbert and his wife, Princess Adalheid of Saxe-Meiningen, soon moved from the Royal palace to a country villa near Frankfurt-on-Main. There the princess spent her early childhood; but, by 1931, Adalbert was forced to take his family and flee to Switzerland to escape Hitler's regime.

Marina remembers her life in Montreux as one of the most interesting times of her life. Because there were no girls' schools near, she was put in a boys' school where it took her four years to win a place for herself. But those years taught her valuable lessons of fair play and independence which have enriched her character ever since.

Continental In Thinking

This experience, too, makes her a little intolerant of many feminine fables, of too much bridge and too many luncheons and too little attention paid to one's husband. Marina is conti-

nental in her thinking that a man should be head of the family and that a woman's place is to be decorative and gracious in the home.

She was asked if she expected to make the Ozarks her permanent home. She smiled and said, "I am an international person. I have friends all over the world. We will want to travel, of course. The Ozarks? I like them. I like living in them." Then she added, "But I like the world, too."

Her husband was born and reared in Springfield. His family has been prominent for many years and has included several well-known lawyers. His late father was circuit prosecuting attorney. His uncle, Roscoe Patterson, formerly was United States Senator from this district. Kirby was city attorney at one time shortly before he went into the army to serve as captain in the Quartermaster Corps. He received a law degree from George Washington University after being graduated from Drury College here in 1928.

Princess Marina (who now prefers to be simply Mrs. Patterson), with the help of a nursemaid, cares for the children herself and enjoys doing it. The death recently of her father was a shock, especially since it came so soon after the birth of the twins but she has not let it interfere with the needs of the children.

Her father, the third son of the late Kaiser, was ill only three days. She was not notified on his illness until the day before she received word of his death in Vevey, Switzerland.

"He had been subject to heart attacks," Patterson explained, "but we didn't think he was in a critical condition. In fact, Mrs. Patterson talked to him by phone only a few days before his last illness."

Mrs. Patterson visited her parents in Montreux, Switzerland, last May when she and her husband flew to Europe for a month's stay, returning to Missouri in the early summer to await the birth of the twins.

"It was a wonderful trip," said Patterson. "Now I'm so glad that we could have gone. It was my wife's last visit with her father."

The story of the courtship and marriage of the Ozark boy and the young

Princess goes back to the summer of 1934. Marina had come to the United States early in 1936 to visit friends in New York and Washington. She hoped to obtain a position in an embassy, but found that she was not eligible, since she still was classed as an enemy alien—no peace having been made between her country and the United States. However, she stayed in the East until spring of that year, when she returned to Switzerland.

An "Eligible Bachelor"

A year later she came back to the States, this time to meet Mrs. Gladys Burger Stewart of Springfield and Aca, Mo. Mrs. Stewart, in Washington at the time, insisted that Marina return to the Ozarks with her to see the beauty of the Middle West. So early in the summer, Marina came and it was at a little informal family dinner that Mrs. Stewart introduced her to "one of our most eligible bachelors" as she called Kirby Patterson in presenting him to Marina.

Their courtship was swift and eager. "He took me to a movie," Mrs. Patterson recalls. "It featured Van Johnson in 'the romance of Rosy Ridge.'"

Patterson tried to impress upon her that the movie was not a true picture of the Ozarks and Marina smiled when he said she agreed with him. She has come to love the Ozarks, finds that much of the scenery reminds her of parts of her native Germany.

Marina and Patterson were married in a small Lutheran Church in Springfield, Sept. 26, 1947. Only the Minister, Mary Louise, Patterson's sister and a friend, William Williams of Niangua, Mo. heard the vows. For her wedding the Princess wore a tailored suit of navy blue. Her only jewellery was a strand of pearls and an heirloom bracelet, a gift from the Kaiser's mother.

THEY DON'T LOOK LIKE ANYONE IN PARTICULAR, SAID THE BEAMING FATHER OF HIS NEW TWINS. "THEY JUST LOOK LIKE BABIES."

He might have been any American father passing out cigars for a first born, but actually he was

Kirby W. Patterson, father of a twin girl and boy in whose veins flows the blood of most of the Royal Houses of Europe. For his wife, is Princess Victoria Marina, known also as Countess Lingen, granddaughter of the late Kaiser Wilhelm I and daughter of Prince Adalbert, who died on September 22. The Princess is partly in retirement to mourn her father's death, but she continues to care for the twins who were born in a Springfield, Mo., Hospital on August 21.

The twins then, are great grandchildren of the Kaiser and through him can claim kinship to all the House of Hohenzollern and half a dozen others of the Crowns of Europe. Even being actually the great-great-grandchildren of England's Queen Victoria.

But the twins' parents prefer to have them begin life in a quiet simple way.

No Showing Off

"We don't want to show them off," Patterson said, in explaining why as yet they had not been photographed. "We just want them to lead average lives." But his face glowed with a pride which led one to believe that he thought them anything but average.

The boy, named Berenger Orin, is quite fair, with blond hair and vivid blue eyes. The little girl, Marina Adelaide, petite and dainty, has light brown hair and the kind of blue eyes which probably will change to a soft gray or hazel brown. Now at seven weeks, both babies are growing sturdily, having gained substantially over their six pounds at birth, and are making sweet cooing sounds to endear them to the hearts of all parents.

"They are not identical twins," Patterson explained. "In fact, I think they look very little alike—other than—there is enough family resemblance to make them seem brother and sister."

Looking at them, one feels only that they represent precious young lives with a future in the world which should have reached some peaceable settlement of its difficulties by the time they reach their majority. With a native Ozarkian for a father and Hohenzollern for a mother they may represent, also, a new understanding between peoples.

CAMPAIGN FOR SMALL SAVINGS

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ASKS PROVINCES TO INTENSIFY MOVEMENT

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, (By Air Mail).
Ever since the inception of the small savings movement in 1943 the Central Government have been in close touch with the Provincial Governments in fostering and developing the movement. Although the movement is sponsored by the Central Government, the Provincial Governments are also interested in it as the prosperity of the middle and lower middle classes for whom the movement is intended is a matter of as vital a concern to the Provinces as to the Centre. The assistance of the Provincial Governments and their administrative services, particularly in the rural areas, is also indispensable to the success of the movement. It is the intention of Government to maintain this close co-operation and to avail themselves of the assistance of the Provinces in every way in fostering and developing the movement.

The administrative set up of the movement was recently reorganised and to secure a closer integration the Provincial organisations, which were under the administrative control of the Provinces although the cost was met by the Centre, have been taken over under direct Central control. The system of employing authorised agents has been discontinued. It is proposed to concentrate on propaganda and publicity for developing and sustaining the movement. In the earlier years substantial sums were collected through small savings, but recently there has been a large drop in the net receipts. The movement has not spread to any appreciable extent in the rural areas without which, in the conditions of this country, it cannot claim to be nation-wide. In other countries, notably the United Kingdom, the formation of small savings groups in both the urban and rural areas is the backbone of the movement, but in this country this has not taken root. It is necessary to concentrate on these two deficiencies in the intensified campaign for small savings.

Publicity And Propaganda

The Government of India have addressed the Provincial Governments officially asking for their assistance in intensifying the campaign for small savings. The following are some of the points on which the Provincial as-

sistance is needed:—

a) The Government of India would require the assistance of the Provincial Governments in securing suitable personnel for the Provincial and District Organisations in each province.

b) On the publicity and propaganda side more attention will have to be given to the Indian Languages papers which now reach a widening circle of readers. In the rural areas, where the bulk of the population is illiterate, the publicity has to be organised on lines different from those in the urban areas where a large part of the population is literate. The Provincial Governments may assist in this both administratively and with suggestions based on knowledge of local conditions.

c) While it is not the intention to introduce any element of compulsion through the revenue or other officials, it is necessary for the district and local officers actively to assist in publicity and in organising savings groups in the rural areas.

d) To create the necessary public interest in the movement it is desirable to organise provincial, district and local National Savings Committees where such Committees do not exist, with well known public men on them to run Savings Weeks, competitions etc. In the organisation of such Committees the assistance of the Provincial Governments and their officers will be required.

Abolition Of Authorised Agents

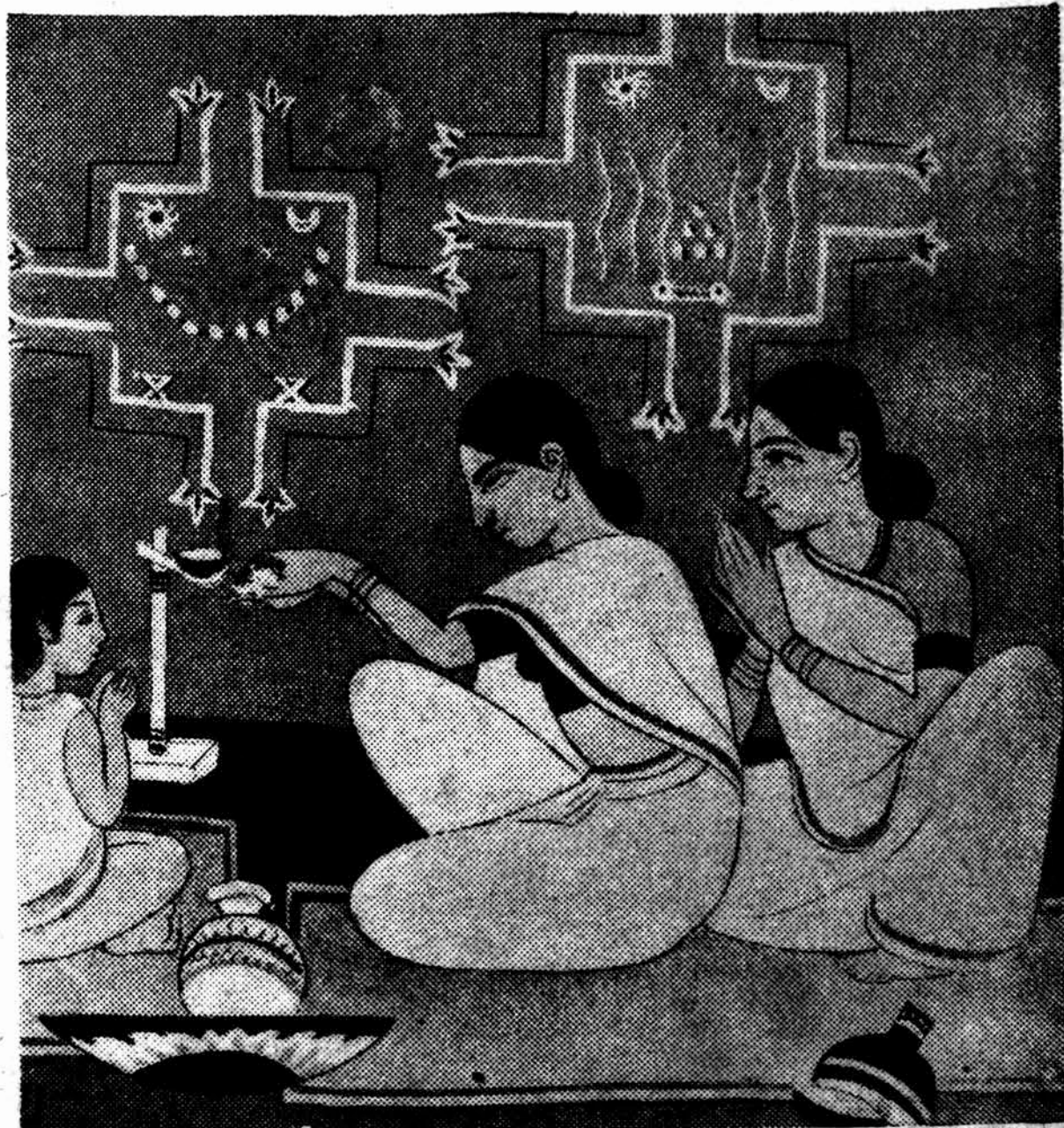
e) There has been some criticism that the abolition of the system of authorised agents was a retrograde step, likely to affect the development of the movement. The decision to abolish the authorised agency system was taken after very careful consideration. In reaching this decision Government were influenced by the fact that the authorised agents mainly functioned in urban areas and left the rural areas untouched, that the rate of remuneration (2 1/2 per cent) was unduly high and that there was probably a considerable amount of artificial sale of National Savings Certificates which were bought to enable the authorised agents to earn their commissions and were subsequently disposed of at the earliest possible moment. It has been suggested that some kind of paid agency is essential for

stimulating the sales of certificates and for running savings groups and that while the previous system was open to abuse it should be reintroduced with modifications.

(f) A suggestion has also been received that the good offices of non-official committees like Kisan Sabhas and district and local Congress Committees should also be utilised for developing the movement. While the Government would welcome such unofficial co-operation they have to guard against the danger of the movement being too closely linked with

be fixed on spirituous medicinal and other preparations in all Provinces and States, and that agreement should be entered into by each province or state with others for the collection of duty at the place of export which should be credited to the account of the importing province or state. Some provinces and states had implemented these recommendations while others did not.

The lack of uniform policy in this matter had adversely affected indigenous manufacturers because, while the duty charged on indigenous pro-



"Nag-Puja", by Mr. V. Smart — an exhibit from the Exhibition of the works of the students of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

any particular organisation or organisations.

Excise Duties On Liquors And Narcotic Drugs

Under item 40 of List II—Provincial Legislative List—of the seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, duties of excise on

(a) Alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(b) Opium Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs;

(c) Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance manufactured or produced in the Provinces, and countervailing duties on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India are a Provincial subject.

The trade in liquors is controlled and is regulated by the Provincial Governments, only licensed vendors being allowed to sell. The rate of duty on alcoholic liquors used for human consumption, differs from province to province due to the operation of various factors. The rates of duty on opium and other allied drugs also vary from province to province and such differences resulting in retail prices have been said to be responsible for an incentive to inter-provincial smuggling. Production of opium is a Central Government monopoly and it is supplied to provinces at cost price so that the later make revenue out of it by increased issue price and auction fees. Now that prohibition is being introduced in all provinces of India it will naturally result in a gradual disappearance of all duties on liquors, opium etc. Until complete prohibition is enforced all over India, some of the Provincial Governments feel that there should be no uniform basis of duties on these items, as every province will have to modulate its prohibition programme according to its finances permit. All efforts therefore, to enforce a uniform rate of these items for an interim period might as some of the provinces have pointed out, mean a waste of time. The Government of India have no strong views in the matter and would leave it to the provinces to consider whether or not there should be a uniformity in the levy of excise duties on these items during the period by which complete prohibition is introduced.

The Excise Conference of Provincial and State Governments convened by the Central Government in 1937 to discuss the question has recommended that a uniform rate of excise duty

differs from Province to Province and their movement is restricted imported articles can move freely from one part of the country to another after paying import duty at the place of entry. The growth of Indian Industry has been hampered by these restrictions on inter-provincial movement and the Industrial Panels on Chemicals and on Alcohol had both recommended that all inter-provincial excise barriers should be removed and that Indian made spirituous preparations should be given the same facility of movement as the imported ones.

Recommendations Of Industries Conference

The Industries Conference held in December last had also passed the following resolution:—

"This Conference considers that the lack of a uniform policy in the matter of Provincial Excise has adversely affected indigenous manufacturers of spirituous, medicinal and other preparations.

The conference recommends:

(a) that a uniform rate of excise duty be fixed on medicinal and other preparations in all Provinces and States, and be collected at the point of manufacture for credit to the first importing province or State, and

(b) that all inter-Provincial restrictions on the free movement of spirituous medicinal and other preparations be abolished."

The draft constitution of India (Item 86 of List I—Union List—to the seventh schedule) proposed to transfer excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations from the Provincial List to the Federal List and provides that the levy and collection of excise duties on such preparations shall be by the Federation, although the entire revenue derived from such duties will be made over to the Provinces. If this recommendation in the draft constitution comes to be enacted, the problem of uniformity will solve itself as the Centre will then be responsible for the levy of excise duty on such preparations and could adopt suitable measures to bring about a uniformity of policy as well as the rate of excise duty. But till it becomes a Central subject it seems to be desirable to secure some form of uniformity in this respect as it will help the Centre to levy this duty more conveniently if this subject is taken over by it at a later stage. If this is accepted in principle the technical details can be left to be worked out by an Excise Conference which may be convened immediately.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS in double covers both superscribed "TENDER NO. UPD/T-III/SR-3220" are invited for the purchase of the following stores located at Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore Railway Siding, Jubbulpore:

STORES	QUANTITY	RESERVE PRICE
THRUST ROLLER BEARINGS:		Rs. 5/4/6 each below
90 m/m x 40 m/m x 23 m/m	1532 Nos.	which no offer will
100 m/m x 55 m/m x 21 m/m	1228 Nos.	be accepted.

Bids should be for the whole quantities or part thereof.

LAST DATE FOR THE RECEIPT OF TENDERS: 4 P.M. on 5-1-49.

PUBLIC OPENING OF TENDERS: 11 A.M. on 6-1-49

OFFER TO REMAIN OPEN FOR ACCEPTANCE UPTO: 5-2-49

Tenders must be submitted on prescribed form, which may be obtained from this office or from the offices of the Regional Commissioner of Disposals, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and also from the Directorate General of Disposals, Publicity Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi on payment of Rs. 5/- per set and should be accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the price offered, deposited in favour of the Regional Commissioner of Disposals, Kanpur "Revenue Deposits" in Reserve/Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury and should be addressed to the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), 15/240, Civil Lines, Kanpur. Deposits in other forms will not be accepted.

The Tender Form itself will be the permit to view the stores.

Sales will be ex-site and subject to the conditions laid down in form "CON. 117", a copy of which will be attached along with the Tender Form.

Payment of Octroi/Terminal charges where in force will be entirely the liability of the Tenderer.

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ROBOTS IN GLASS HOUSES

By Gertrude Murray

A little group of London physicians are running a club which, while by no means a failure, is likewise not a howling success. Meant to embrace a membership of two thousand families, it has not been able (at the moment of my reading about it in a London magazine) to attract more than seven hundred. The good founders are surprised at this, and attribute the slowness of public response to the prevalence of... inhibitions.

"RECREATION"—IN FULL VIEW

The club has been conceived as first of a chain of similar institutions, one to each district. The aim of these clubs is to be a general uplift of public health and spirits. The members have to enlist as families, not as individuals, and all must submit to through, periodical check-ups on their physical condition. Each family comes *en masse* to the check-up and the ordeal begins with the youngest child who, when dealt with, is sent out of the room. It is then the turn of the youngest but one, and so on, until only Father is left to learn the worst about himself. The physicians who do the checking-up inform the head of each family as to the ailments from which his dependents may be suffering, and advise as to treatment. They themselves do not do any of the treating as that would turn their philanthropic venture into a business.

Apart from the comfort (or discomfort) of these periodic check-ups, the members of the club are offered facilities for all kinds of games and amusements in their spare time: card games, ping-pong, billiards etc., and there are separate play-rooms for the children and gossip-rooms for the grown-ups, also a library, a refreshment bar and so on. All very good, but... the entire building is constructed of glass, so that (as the founders ecstatically point out) all the activities and amusements of the club members can be observed by those passing without. They even go so far as to explain that their club has been designed to function as a gigantic glass case in which, as under a microscope, the unfortunate members may unconsciously serve as a subject of biological study! Their habits, choice of pastimes, tastes, preferences, dislikes and weaknesses are thus to be spied on while they themselves are unsuspectingly lost in recreation.

HUMAN GUINEA-PIGS

Far from fearing that the families might resent this continuous, Gestapo-like observation, the club-founders apparently presumed that they would be dealing

with two thousand families possessing the easily manageable mentality of guinea-pigs. And they are quite surprised at the way in which a large section of the people of their neighbourhood has failed to respond.

Hideous, as well as idiotic, must the very thought of such a club seem to any sane man or woman—yet it is but a distortion, and no very great distortion either, of the goal towards which we are rapidly all being driven. We ought, indeed, to be grateful to such people as the originators of this giant test-tube, since, by the very grotesqueness of the caricature they offer us, we are shocked into noticing the direction in which we are being pushed.

Personal privacy, once the jealously cherished privilege of all who possessed it, and the dream of all those who were not so fortunate, began to be invaded when the growing cult of psycho-analysis made it fashionable to discuss with others the inmost secrets of one's heart—and the hearts of others. The business was speeded up by the spread of Fascism which held in abhorrence any sign of personal privacy in the lives of either its adherents or its victims. Everything done by everybody under the Fascist regime must be as an open book to those in authority. Games and recreations of all kinds were rigorously controlled. Each different group of workers had to belong to a different branch of the recreation organisation which ordained how free time was to be spent. This grouping meant that one's recreation was passed in the company of the very same band of people with whom one has been throughout all the day's working hours, which in the majority of cases, was inclined to exclude any possibility of true relaxation. Already (probably) bored with the very sight of each others' faces, the various members of each separate group were unlikely to have much to say to one another in these recreation periods—much less to indulge in seditious talk (particularly as the heads of their departments presided likewise over their sports and games). Eminently practical from the Fascist's point of view, of course, but none the less soul-killing for the individual—and while many quite good things done by the Fascists have been angrily stamped into oblivion, the idea of turning human beings into observation-test guinea pigs seems to have been eagerly seized on by quite a number of supposedly democratic leaders.

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS WITH A VENGEANCE

The very cinema, the most un-

iversally beloved of all recreations to-day, has begun strongly to uphold and present this idea of the human guinea pig. Psycho-analysis is thrust down the public throat almost with violence in an alarmingly increasing number of films. I say 'alarmingly,' because it shows that there is no sign of public rebellion against this imposition. In scene after scene, we are shown people helplessly yielding up their inmost thoughts, as maddeningly efficient doctors bring down their victims' last barriers of reserve—having resort, should all else fail, to the aid of drugs which force the patient into confession, whatever he may be striving to conceal. Few, if any, of us seem to visualize ourselves in the screen-guinea pig's place, though that is where many of us may end up (and in real life a very few years hence, unless something is done about it quickly).

The desire and need to possess some secret hiding-place where one may store little treasures (in either a material or spiritual sense) is surely as old as life itself. Nothing is greater than a child's pride and happiness in a little secret treasure-box, though it may contain but a few shells and marbles, paper scraps and broken toys. There is no dog which does not prefer its own privately possessed bone buried in some out-of-the-way corner, to any, however succulent, that it is not allowed to carry away on a hide.

Darkness and shadow have ever been associated with mystery—and who is not thrilled by mystery? The darkness of the cinema is surely more than one half of its charm. It enables one to forget not only that one is surrounded by strangers, but even, for a brief hour, the burden of one's own personality, and to identify oneself with the shadow personages on the screen, whose lives, however burdensome, are invariably crowned with love and happiness. Yet those very film magnates who have earned millions from the cinema-going public's love of vicariously lived romance now promise us cinema shows, not only in broad daylight, but even in the open air. One wonders if they have taken leave of their senses thus to propose the destruction of the illusion on which their fortune has been built up, or is it merely that they cannot resist the rapidly increasing urge that seems to be mastering the world—the urge to destroy all that possesses the charm of mystery and secrecy, even at the price of self-destruction?

LIGHT AND MORE LIGHT!

The craze for knowing the details of the private lives of celebrities of all categories has also

reached so idiotic a pitch as must surely be the limit to which such a craze can go. Highly placed persons and popular idols seem to have had, in many cases, every vestige of privacy torn from their lives, even as some unfortunate film-stars have had the very clothes torn from their backs by shrieking crowds of souvenir-seeking admirers.

The feverish desire to expose, to cast light, and ever more light (however glaringly hideous or unwelcome), wherever light may enter in, is pervading every field, no least that of architecture, with disastrous results. Particularly is this last to be lamented in India, in cities that pride themselves on their 'modernity'. In Bombay, for instance, where once every upper floor apartment was fronted by a cool, shady verandah which also formed a pleasant roof to those who walked the pavement below, we now have broad, sun-baked pavements, unshaded either by verandahs or trees, while the windows of the apartments above receive the full, blazing glare of the sun, making the tiny, low-ceilinged rooms beyond like so many little infernos. The balconies which have taken the place of the good old-fashioned verandah, are more like undersized bath-tubs than anything else, and could be said to serve no purpose at all, save that they certainly stress, as it were, the peculiar hideousness of the architecture now in vogue. And this last is all to the good.

CRAZE FOR STANDARDISATION

Present-day world shortages are making it increasingly necessary to have standardised food, standardized clothes, and even standardized dwellings. Careless of the numbing effect this is bound to have on our separate individualities, humanity seems to be doing everything it can to increase the prevalence of standardization. A few years ago people spoke, with some apprehension, of robots which, it was feared, might oust man. But it is, on the contrary, man himself who is rapidly turning into a robot. Yes, such a pitch has this standardization of flesh and blood, mind and heart reached, that those families who rebel at the thought of spending their leisure hours in a huge building of glass, together with hundreds of other families—their every movement observed by watchers who regard them as mere specimens under a microscope... who have indeed brought them there that they may serve as specimens—those families are regarded as being abnormal—"inhibited".

belonging to the higher gentry relaxed the 'purdah' and in some instances did away with it because the two daughters-in-law of the Nizam never observed it. They went about in open cars and attended cinemas and shows, not sitting in the Zanana section of the auditorium. Nevertheless one wonders why the Princess of Berar who is keenly interested in the welfare of women and children did not make real efforts to banish the obnoxious 'purdah'. But perhaps she might have been helpless before the 'Ala Hazrat', (as the Nizam is known) his feudal advisors and the Maulavis who, like most religious heads, are staunch supporters of orthodoxy.

Of course it would be wrong to suppose that the scene behind the curtained wall in Hyderabad has been colourless and void of life. For, notwithstanding the purdah, the Muslim women do have a kick out of life and that is probably so because the community as a whole is of a lively and carefree temperament. In

many a discussion with my Hyderabad friends I discovered that although they envied my freedom, they were not so discontented with their own lot. After all they could have the best of schooling and facilities for higher education, (in this respect they might be better off than the general run of women in India) went to clubs and took part in social functions of women. But that this is not the be-all and end-all of human existence they seemed to have realised during the war years.

WAR BRINGS ABOUT CHANGES
So, when rationing was introduced in the State and a Defence Corps of women was raised, to face war-time emergencies, many women put aside outdated ideas of modesty and manhood. But this sudden change could happen in the case of

those whose minds were enlightened by education. The dreary course of life ran as before for the majority who through sheer ignorance considered the inhuman practice of purdah good for their well-being!

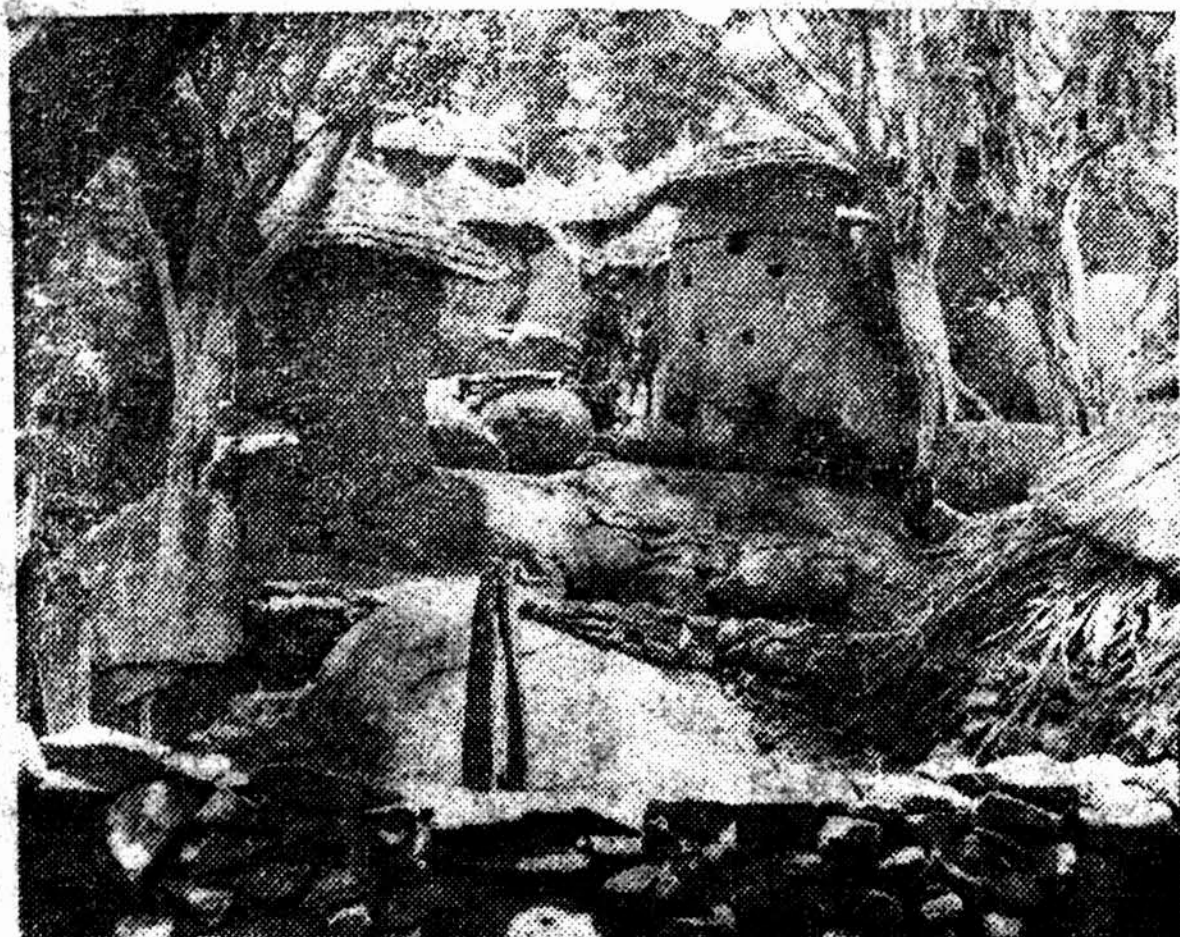
But now with the unnatural conditions in the State having come to an end, things will take a different shape. A sure indication of it being the appeal made by Muslim women to General Choudhury, the Military Governor, for the abolition of the 'purdah' by law. In what light any such measure will be judged by the communalists is not difficult to imagine. I know some people who call themselves progressives and yet allow their own womenfolk to carry on with the 'burqua'. And if asked to explain the inconsistency they just say that the women themselves are averse

to come out of 'purdah'. The demand therefore of the Hyderabad women is all the more heartening as it gives the lie to the so-called progressives who secretly fear the end of male domination with the disappearance of the 'purdah' which had rendered women helpless. What great harm this enforced seclusion has done can be seen from T. B. statistics showing greater incidence among Muslim women. Our sisters in Hyderabad must themselves take courage in both the hands and tear asunder the dark veil that denies them God's own free air and sunshine. Law will come to their aid only in case reactionary forces obstruct their path.

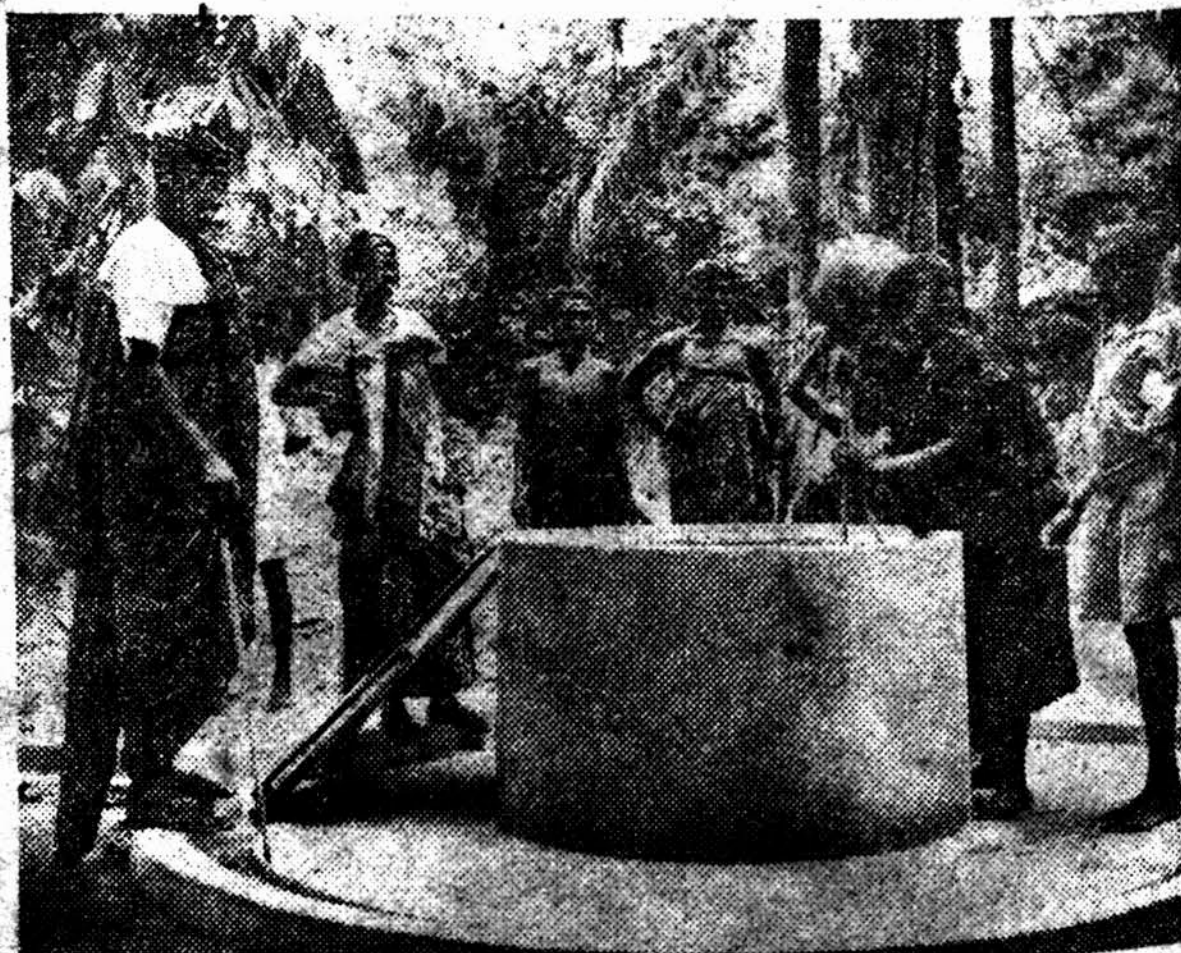
Princess To Return Gifts

Practically all the gifts that Princess Elizabeth has received for her baby from well-wishers the world over will be returned. It is not customary for the British Royal Family to accept presents, so the Princess will retain only a few as tokens of the kindness shown her.

IN DARKEST AFRICA



A SO-CALLED "PAGAN" VILLAGE IN THE REMOTE JOS PLATEAU DISTRICT OF NIGERIA. THESE ARE AMONGST MOST PRIMITIVE PEOPLES ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.



THE KONOR OF MANYA KROBO, A PROGRESSIVE RULER IN THE GOLD COAST, PROUDLY INSPECTS A NEW 23-FT. CONCRETE WELL WITH LIDDED TOP, BUILT BY HIS ADMINISTRATION.



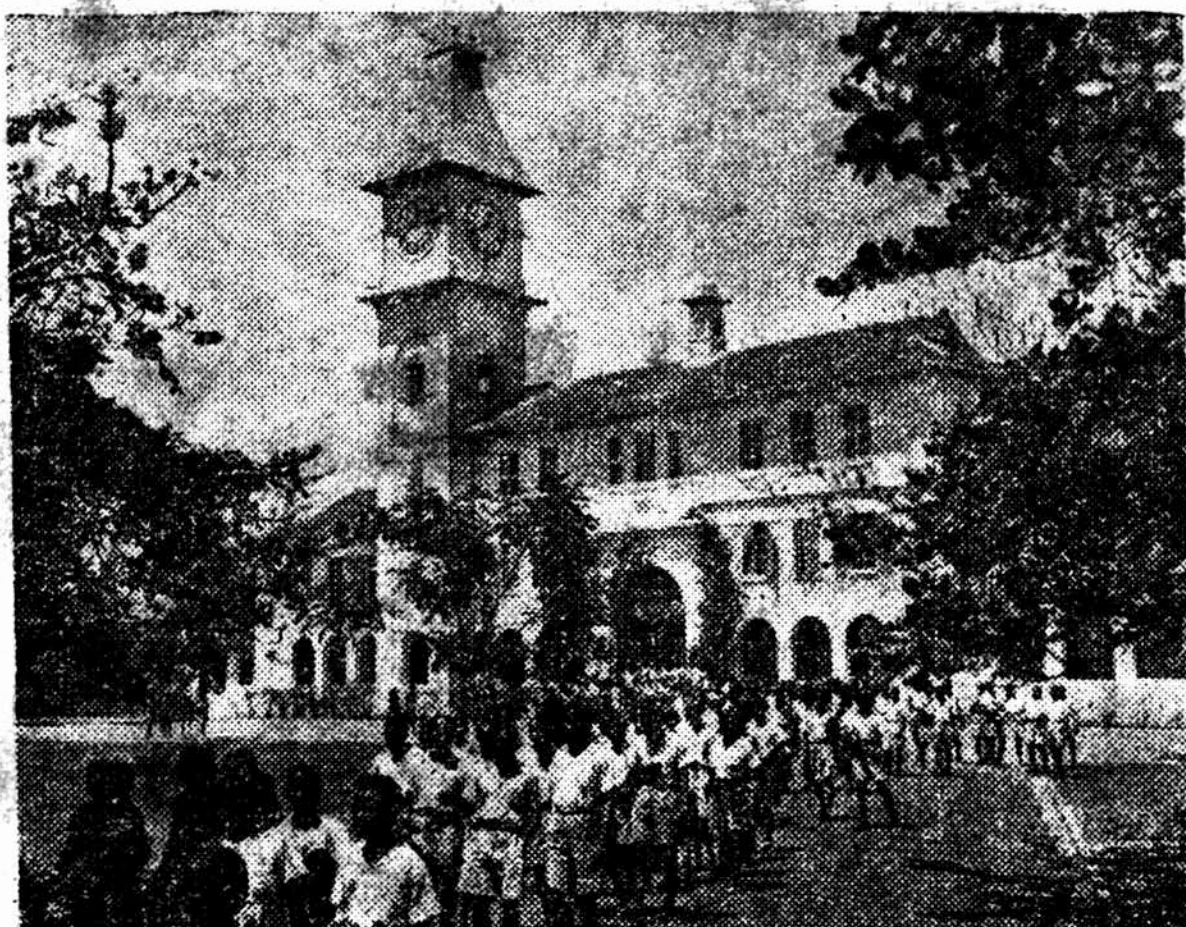
ADULT AS WELL AS JUVENILE EDUCATION IS PART OF THE DRIVE TO MAKE WEST AFRICA LITERATE. THE TASK OF EDUCATING A PEOPLE WHO ARE AMONGST THE MOST BACKWARD IN THE WORLD IS GIGANTIC.



HALF THE WORLD'S COCOA COMES FROM WEST AFRICA. HERE AT A COCOA-FARM THE BEANS ARE BEING SPREAD ON DRYING TRAYS WHERE LABOURERS WILL STIR THEM HOURLY FOR ABOUT A WEEK.



THE SULTAN OF SOKOTO RULES "WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION." HERE HE LAYS A FOUNDATION-STONE.



ACHIMOTA COLLEGE, NEAR ACRA, GOLD COAST, IS TRAINING WEST AFRICANS TO RUN WEST AFRICA ON THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM.



WEST AFRICA ABOUNDS IN GOLD, DIAMOND, BAUXITE, MANGANESE, TIN AND COAL MINES. THESE IBO TRSESMEN ARE COALMINERS.